

الشرق الأوسط

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1977

Established 1887

29.286

There is a feeling here that the joy ride is over.

## Sweden Begins Steps To Reform Its System

By Murray Seeger

Stockholm, April 4.—The Swedish government, a coalition of four parties, today announced a series of reforms to the country's social and economic systems.

After a surprise weekend announcement that the krona would be devalued by 6 per cent, Prime Minister Olof Palme said today that the national sales tax would be raised by 3 per cent to 21.68 per cent.

The combined actions are designed to halt the strong inflation which has caused Sweden to lose heavily in export markets, a major cause for the continuing recession that has dogged the country. In addition, the actions were a clear sign that the social parties were seriously sharpening their program for the first time in over 40 years ago under the leadership of the Social Democratic party.

The successive announcements reflected a growing consensus that Sweden must move to correct its economic imbalances

or face the prospect of an even longer recovery from recession while its industrial competitors take away more markets.

Earlier this year, the new government was forced for the first time in modern Swedish history to borrow in the foreign capital markets to finance its rising balance-of-payments deficit. The borrowing of \$1 billion may have to be repeated later in the year, according to many authorities.

The February loan was controversial but helped convince many Swedes that their country was entering a rare period of austerity.

### Policy Corrections

"There is a feeling here that the joy ride is over," a Western diplomat commented. "Swedes are now talking about the danger of catching the British or Danish diseases."

The effect of the policy corrections is likely to be at least a temporary halt to the steady rise in living standards which has made Sweden the envy of much of the world and a model for other social democrats in Europe.

"For too long now we have been consuming more than we pro-



Thorbjorn Falldin

duce," a high-ranking government official said last week. "Now we will have to start paying the bills."

Mr. Falldin confirmed that the government will soon amend its recent budget request for the new fiscal year to restrain consumer spending by raising the sales tax, to cut spending by the government and to encourage more industrial investments.

"During 1978, we will have a good chance to raise production and employment in large sectors of Swedish industry, provided the international recovery continues," Mr. Falldin said. "In that situation, it will be necessary to limit private consumption, the resource

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Moderate Is Chosen President Of Congo

From Wire Dispatches

Brazzaville, Congo, April 4.—Col. Joachim Yombi Opatang, Congo's former defense minister, today took over as head of state following the assassination of President Marien Ngouabi last month.

The rise of Col. Yombi Opatang, 37, who was trained in the French Army, indicated a possible shift by the Congolese leadership toward a more friendly attitude to France and the United States, according to informed diplomatic sources in Paris.

The new head of state is generally regarded as a moderate, despite his close friendship with President Ngouabi, a Marxist, who was killed in his Brazzaville palace March 18. Former President Alphonse Massamba Debait was later executed for alleged conspiracy in the killing.

### Combines Duties

An official Brazzaville government announcement named Col. Yombi Opatang President of Congo's ruling military committee, a post which combines the duties of head of state and Premier.

Two pro-Soviet leaders, Maj. Denis Sassou Nguesso and Maj. Louis Sylvain Nguema, had earlier been considered as the leading candidates for the presidency.

In what appeared to be a compromise, the radio said that Maj. Nguesso was appointed first Vice-President and confirmed in the post of minister of defense and internal security that he has held since 1975. Maj. Nguema was named second Vice-President and Vice-Premier.

During the fighting in nearby Angola last year, the Congo served as a channel for men and supplies sent by Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Col. Yombi Opatang's promotion was generally interpreted in Paris as a boost for the policy of improved relations with France, the former colonial power, which President Ngouabi initiated shortly before his death.

The feeling in Paris was that this policy could also resurrect Congo's relations with the United States. Brazzaville and Washington cut off diplomatic ties 12 years ago.

## Bhutto Foes Put Riots' Toll at 150 In Three Weeks

Islamabad, Pakistan, April 4 (UPI).—More than 150 persons have been killed in anti-government demonstrations across Pakistan during the last three weeks, opposition leaders said yesterday.

A statement issued by the Pakistan National Alliance claimed that 100 of the victims died in clashes with police in Sind Province, the home state of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. It said 1,500 had been injured since the PNA-sponsored anti-government demonstrations throughout the country began three weeks ago. The PNA says 24,000 demonstrators have been arrested.

The nine-party opposition group, which claims that Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's party was swept back into office last month in a rigged national election, called in its statement for more nationwide demonstrations on Wednesday and Saturday, when the Bhutto-dominated provincial assemblies in the North-West Frontier and Punjab Provinces will hold their first sessions.



HEADS OF STATE—U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, both in a good mood during welcoming ceremonies in White House East Room.

## Stressing Palestinian Issue

## Sadat Hopeful as He Meets Carter

By Fred Farris

Washington, April 4 (UPI).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, in remarks preceding talks with President Carter, stressed today the need to resolve the Palestinian issue, lest "this golden opportunity" for a Middle East peace settlement be wasted.

He warned that "no progress whatsoever" could be made unless that issue was resolved.

"In your recent public statements, you have come very close

to the proper remedy," Mr. Sadat told Mr. Carter, who on March 18 spoke of the need to establish a homeland for the Palestinians displaced by creation of Israel.

"What is needed is establishment of a political entity, in which the Palestinians, at long last, can be a community of citizens instead of a group of refugees," the Egyptian President said at a White House arrival ceremony.

The two Presidents began a three-day round of talks which

are also expected to involve Mr. Sadat's desire to obtain more sophisticated U.S. planes and weapons and the U.S. commitment to ship two nuclear plants to Egypt.

But in his remarks responding to Mr. Carter's welcoming statement, Mr. Sadat, the first Arab leader to visit Mr. Carter, focused on the Palestinian issue as the key to a stable Middle East.

He said he was pleased that Mr. Carter understood the importance of a Palestinian homeland.

"I am sure that you concur with me," he said, "that it would be a grave mistake to waste this golden opportunity to put an end to a state of affairs that has plagued our area for decades."

"No progress whatsoever can be achieved so long as this problem remains unsolved."

Mr. Carter avoided direct mention of the Palestinians or any other sensitive issue in the Arab-Israeli conflict, but he held out a hope that a Geneva conference solution would be "reached this year."

He said the United States would strive to find a settlement, observing, "We understand that common ground upon which that peace might be brought."

The President also said he intended to establish a "close personal friendship" with Mr. Sadat and was "looking forward to an opportunity" to visit Egypt.

A communique issued by the White House later said that the two leaders concentrated this morning on how to advance the negotiating process in the Middle East. They discussed in detail the central elements of a settlement.

Both "reaffirmed that they will work toward reconvening the Geneva conference in the second half of 1977" and further agreed to "maintain close contact as efforts go forward to work out ways to reconvene the Geneva conference and to achieve a comprehensive peace settlement."

Mr. Carter, the communique said, "underlined his determination to continue American efforts to help the parties to the conflict reach this goal."

Other Arab leaders are to come here for meetings with Mr. Carter this spring. He already has had talks with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Mr. Sadat, warmly complimenting Mr. Carter on his "idealism" and "morality," said he was "the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## 60,000 of 69,170 Eligible

## New Discharge Plan Covers Most Vietnam-Era Deserters

By Charles Mohr

Washington, April 4 (UPI).—An overwhelming majority of Vietnam war era deserters will qualify to have their undesirable discharges upgraded under the terms of a plan approved last week by President Carter, Pentagon sources said.

About 60,000 of the 69,170 deserters eligible for relief under Mr. Carter's plan, or more than 85 per cent, will satisfy the criteria for an "automatic" improvement in their discharges if they apply to military discharge review boards for such relief within six months, the sources estimated.

Many of the approximately 62,000 servicemen given undesirable discharges for reasons other than desertion will also qualify for automatic upgrading but an estimate of those who meet such criteria was not immediately available. About 12,000 such men have already received upgraded discharges from military review boards.

The scope and practical effect of the President's action, announced by the Pentagon, are much broader than generally understood and go a long way toward ending the official retribution against those who resisted the Vietnam war.

"Spirit of Compassion"

The discharge review program will permit the 62,000 servicemen with undesirable discharges and about 260,000 who received general discharges for a wide variety of reasons to apply for upgraded discharges. But action in these cases will not be automatic.

Only time will tell how lenient the military discharge review boards will be in these cases and how fully they will comply with the President's desire to act "in a spirit of compassion."

The President's program—worked out by his close friend Charles Kirbo, an Atlanta attorney who has no official position in the government—falls short of the blanket relief he gave about 10,000 draft evaders when he pardoned them on Jan. 21. It also will not help a relatively small group of "military resisters" who might be able to make a strong claim to have acted out of bona fide repugnance for the controversial war, namely those who deserted during a tour of duty in Vietnam and those who refused to go there.

However, for most deserters, Mr. Carter has, in effect, abandoned the "case-by-case" treatment he advocated in his campaign and given a complex but relatively comprehensive form of class relief.

The new plan specified that the 69,170 deserters who accepted undesirable discharges in lieu of court-martial and who did not participate in an earlier clemency program offered by former President Gerald Ford could expect "automatic upgrading" of their discharges if they met one of the following criteria: had satisfactorily completed a tour of duty in Southeast Asia before desertion; had a record of satisfactory service for two years before desertion; or had served in a combat zone.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Movement Ends Conference

## Ulster Peace Leader Says Nonviolence Gains

BENNISKILLEN, Northern Ireland, April 4 (AP).—Delegates of the Peace People, a nonsectarian movement trying to end more than seven years of violence in northern Ireland, ended a three-day constitutional conference yesterday as about 200 delegates agreed to hold semiannual assemblies and form a permanent executive to provide day-to-day direction.

Claran McKewen, who founded the Peace People with Betty Williams and Mairead Corrigan in August, said the philosophy of nonviolence was winning. He predicted that terrorism might be nearly over in the British province within a year.

At least 1,738 persons have died since the violence started in the summer of 1969.

Mr. McKewen, a former journalist and a university graduate in philosophy, announced that he was resigning from the movement to take up either an academic post or a job with underdeveloped countries. He told the delegates and observers from Norway, West Germany, England and Wales, meeting at a hotel in this southern Ulster town, that "the success and permanence" of the Peace People should be guaranteed by the time of his departure.

He added that there had to be a "constant regeneration" of the seven-month-old movement's leadership.

Reaction to Incident  
The movement started after three young Roman Catholic children were killed in Belfast by a car that ran out of control when British soldiers shot the driver, a fleeing Irish Republican Army guerrilla.

The three founders organized rallies in Northern Ireland, England and Scotland. Mrs. Williams and Miss Corrigan traveled to the United States, where they pleaded for Americans of Irish extraction to stop supplies of money and arms that found their

way to the militant Provisional wing of the IRA.

The Provisionals want to drive Britain from the mainly Protestant province and unite it with the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republic, while Protestant paramilitary groups seek to prevent this.

The movement also has aided guerrillas who want out but fear vengeance to flee abroad.

Last year, Miss Corrigan and Mrs. Williams were awarded a special peace prize in Norway that forms the bulk of the movement's £200,000 (\$340,000) trust fund.

Recently, some critics have accused the Peace People of being in decline after widespread support in the first months. But at the meeting here, the three

founders dismissed forecasts of failure and rejected allegations from outside the movement that funds had been misused on publicity-seeking trips abroad and that they were indulging in a personality cult.

Officials reported that income for the movement's first six months was \$51,000 apart from the trust fund. About \$2,500 had been spent on travel and promotion out of total expenditure of \$29,695.

Mr. McKewen said, "Our finances are an absolutely open book."

Mrs. Williams, who like Miss Corrigan has been a salaried staff member at the movement's Belfast headquarters since January, said about the payments, "My

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Mobutuism: The Force Behind Zaire's Sinking Economy

By David Lamb

KINSHASA, Zaire, April 4.—Every night, the 8 o'clock television news here begins with the image of heavenly clouds dividing. The music swells and from the clouds emerges the handsome face of a man, his benign expression full of compassion and wisdom.

The bespectacled face slowly grows larger, finally filling the screen, and the audience is given the opportunity to gaze upon the man who casts himself as half god, half chiefdom—Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Mr. Mobutu, 46, who combines the techniques of 20th-century communication with a 19th-century tribal symbolism, has become the embodiment of a philosophy and a national symbol above public criticism.

His teachings—called Mobutuism—have been decreed as the national philosophy. His is the only picture permitted in public places; it hangs over in elevators,

His people wear badges over their hearts showing Mr. Mobutu's face; they sing his name in the lyrics of popular songs and wear T-shirts bearing his likeness.

To many critics, all this seems a form of obscene adulation. But the same skeptics credit Mr. Mobutu with being the symbolic and cohesive authority needed to hold together this huge country with its 200 tribes, 75 dialects and a bloody history of instability.

Indulging in Spoils  
For 12 years, he has ruled what once was considered an ungovernable country by buying off his opponents and permitting them, like his supporters, to indulge in the spoils of one of Africa's most blatantly corrupt systems. He has diverted enough of his country's wealth into his personal coffers to become one of the world's richest men. And he has created a super-rich class of underlings with lavish tastes.

"Zaire's gotta be great—I've never seen so many Mercedes," world heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali said when he fought George Foreman here for the heavyweight title in 1974. But in the three years since that comment, the health of Zaire has taken a decided turn for the worse.

The country is in desperate economic straits, owing international lenders nearly \$3 billion, largely because of the steep decline in copper prices and Mr. Mobutu's own badly misplaced priorities for Zaire.

In the southernmost province of Shaba, formerly Katanga, whose copper mines account for 70 per cent of Zaire's foreign exchange earnings, Mr. Mobutu faces the most serious challenge from Katanga rebels, many of whom fled the country after unsuccessful revolts during the 1960s.

The rebels invaded Shaba from Angola on March 8, apparently intent on reclaiming their former homeland. Mr. Mobutu's poorly disciplined and poorly paid army, which traditionally has survived by living off the civilian population, apparently is crumbling in the face of the rebel advance.

At the time of independence in 1960, Zaire—then known as the Belgian Congo—was the richest state in black Africa. But rather than using the wealth for agricultural and industrial development, Mr. Mobutu embarked on the late 1960s on an overly ambitious program that would serve only the fortunate elite.

He bought a Boeing 747 and a DC-10 for the national airline, constructed office buildings, trade centers and conference halls, built a 40-mile superhighway from Kinshasa to one of his 11 palatial residences and spent millions on sponsoring the Ali-Foreman fight.

Some supporters argue that the extravagance made good sense. They say it called attention to Zaire as, at long last, a unified republic. And for the Zairians, the argument goes, it developed national pride, an essential awareness that the chief of chiefs—or "The Guide," as Mr. Mobutu likes to be called—was in charge.

Key Comorbance  
The United States generally has followed that line of thinking, forgiving Mr. Mobutu his excesses, corruption and dictatorial ruthlessness. Washington considers Zaire economically significant and an important counterbalance to growing Soviet influence in Africa. As a result, Zaire will receive this fiscal year \$28 million in U.S. aid, nearly half the allocation for all black Africa.

Despite the injection of aid, Zaire is rapidly sinking into relative poverty and poverty. Industrial production is declining, basic services like communications and transportation often fail to operate, food is in short supply despite an abundance of fertile

soil and anything are necessary to accomplish bribes from making a long-distance telephone call to clearing customs at the airport.

"To survive in Zaire today," a European businessman said, "a European businessman said,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Guerrillas Launch Big Attack in S. Lebanon

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, April 4 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrillas in their biggest military operation since last fall, today launched a counterattack in south Lebanon against rightist militias receiving logistic and artillery support from Israel.

The Palestinians were reported by both sides to have gained ground in the area of Taibe, an important road junction just south of the Litani River, which has been embattled for the last 10 days.

They also attacked in the direction of El-Qlaia, Marjayoun and Kham, three major towns which have been under solid rightist Christian control since last fall.

The dimension of the Palestinian operation, such as it could have been, lay in its coordination with Syria and with the knowledge and approval of other Arab governments, according to informed officials.

The decision to give the Palestinians the green light for such an operation amounts to a drastic change in the relationship between the Palestinian guerrillas and the principal Arab governments, the officials added. For the last six months, these governments have kept the Palestinians on a short leash—but no longer, the officials said.

Leaders Meet

Yassir Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Gen. Najib Jamil, Syrian deputy defense minister and the highest-ranking Syrian officer in Lebanon, met yesterday just behind the front line, in Nabatieh, where the Palestinians have their regional headquarters.

Zuhair Mohsen, head of as-Saiga, the Syrian-controlled guerrilla organization, also attended the meeting. The Palestinian offensive started a few hours after the three men met, shortly after midnight.

A running Palestinian official made it plain that the PLO leaders feel that they now have an Arab mandate to fight in southern Lebanon.

"We are trying to cement the cracks that had opened in the Syrian and Arab front in south Lebanon," he said.

He charged that in taking over an extensive area along the Israeli border, the rightist Christian militias have fulfilled a long-standing Israeli ambition to have a secure military and political buffer zone inside Lebanon.

Told to End Alliance

Rightist Christian delegations visiting Damascus were told by President Hafez al-Assad and other Syrian leaders on several occasions that their "alliance with Israel" had to end, according to Lebanese Christian politicians.

The leaders of the Christians, led by former President Camille Chamoun, bluntly rejected the Syrian request. Their argument, in the words of Dory Chamoun, second man in his father's party, was that the Christians in the south were so outnumbered and threatened by the Palestinians that they had to accept Israeli support. "We would deal with the devil if we had to," he said.

Recently, the Lebanese rightist Christian militias, with reported but unverified Israeli support, have stepped up armor-backed attacks on Palestinian guerrilla units in the south.

The intensification of the fighting in the south is a power-play involving Syria, Israel and the central Lebanese government of President Elias Sarkis. As well as the Palestinians and rightist Christians and, thus, has far-reaching political implications for the entire Middle East.

One of the consequences, it seems, is that the Arab governments have ceased to exert pressure on Israel.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Clash Reported Near Laos Center

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 4 (AP).—Soldiers stopped traffic from the north and northeast into the Laotian capital during the weekend following fighting between insurgents and the government, reliable sources said today.

But the sources denied a rumor circulating in neighboring Thailand that fighting occurred inside the city and the former King Savang Vatthana was involved.

No details were available of the weekend fighting. Reports of clashes closer to Vientiane between guerrillas and government forces have been more frequent during the last few months. The former King, who abdicated December, 1975, was arrested in month.



Mobutu Sese Seko



## Although It Wins First Round

## South African Press Wounded In Battle Over Censorship

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, April 4 (UPI).—The heated debate over South Africa's controversial newspaper bill has left a serious scar on the local press, despite the government's decision to withdraw the bill for a year to give the papers a chance to "discipline" themselves.

Although the press won round one after great pressure from the National Publications Union and support from a few key officials, many journalists here feel the battle is far from over and that the pressure during the next year will be the same as if the bill

had been passed by Parliament this session.

As Harvey Tyson, editor of the Johannesburg Star, said shortly after the bill was withdrawn by Prime Minister John Vorster nearly two weeks ago: "Self-censorship is no better than government control."

Several Johannesburg reporters claim the psychological impact of the bill has damaged individual morale and altered the approach to news coverage, despite general editorial commitment to continued scrutiny and comment on government policies.

## Many Other Laws

A long-time reporter on a Sunday publication pointed out that, even before the bill, there were more than 60 laws that allowed government action against journalists or publications, a fact that still weighs heavily over local coverage.

As the Rand Daily Mail editorialized after the bill's withdrawal: "Press freedom is already seriously circumscribed. An extensive network of laws—some affecting all South Africans, some affecting the press specifically—gravely diminish freedom to report and to comment."

"It would be naïve and foolish to pretend that freedom of the press is now safe and secure."

The main question now is not just what the government will do in a year but why the government has gone back on its decision to push the bill. The answer to that question may provide insight into future actions.

On the surface, Mr. Vorster's decision appears to be the result of three rounds of negotiations between his office, backed by four cabinet ministers, and the press union. The morning after the last session, Mr. Vorster announced the temporary withdrawal of the law, introduction of a government secretariat to monitor the press and further discussions with the union on a new press code.

But behind the scenes, it appears that there were two other factors that led to the withdrawal:

• Unanticipated criticism from the usually conservative Afrikaans press, which has strong ties to the ruling National party. Afrikaans editors blasted the bill as a "white paper" which would elicit international condemnation.

There has been a growing division between the government and the traditionally pro-government Afrikaans press during the last 18 months. Several Afrikaans editors have called for a rethinking of government race policies and circulation figures and reader response recently has indicated a swing in support of the papers' stance. A development which could have implications for the National party's constituency.

The Afrikaans press has several close supporters in high-level government circles. Several cabinet ministers and other officials serve on the boards of Afrikaans papers and the brother of Die Transvaler's editor, Willem de Klerk, for example, is a prominent member of Parliament. Leaders claim that the press of these officials led to the law's withdrawal.

• International reaction which led South African officials abroad to urge the government to postpone action. Newspaper sources in Johannesburg and Cape Town claim that the most outspoken was the former ambassador to the United States, R.F. Botha, who has just returned to South Africa to become the new foreign minister.

Mr. Botha apparently warned the government that, at this crucial point, it could not expect South Africa's few "friends" to continue behind-the-scenes support if Parliament passed the bill.

## Norway Contract Averts a Walkout

OSLO, April 4 (UPI).—A general strike was averted yesterday when the Norwegian Trade Union Council and the National Association of Employers agreed on a 12-month contract that will give workers a 2.9-per-cent wage increase.

The agreement was reached after Finance Minister Per Kleppe promised that the government would reduce income tax by 1 per cent for incomes below 100,000 kroner (\$18,000) and 5 per cent for higher incomes.

The tax concession will cost the government \$300 million in lost revenue this year. Income tax on wages in Norway averages between 40 and 45 per cent of gross earnings.

The Coast Guard released the Soviet trawler Yuhon Sutiste 130 miles southeast of Cape Cod early yesterday after citing it for four civil violations carrying a maximum fine of \$25,000 each.

The Coast Guard boarded the trawler Geroy Eltigen last Monday off Cape Cod and issued several civil citations.

## Sweden Weighing 4 New Expulsions

STOCKHOLM, April 4 (Reuters).—The Swedish government is studying the possibility of deporting three Latin Americans and a British arrested during a police raid on alleged terrorists, officials said today.

Two West Germans arrested in the same raid and reported to be members of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist movement were sent to West Germany last night and arrested in Karlsruhe today.

A Swedish government decision on whether to deport Alan Hunter, 23, to Britain is expected within the next two days. The government is also studying the expulsion of two Mexicans and a Chilean.



Italian feminists, with hands raised to form their emblem of "women," demonstrate in front of a Rome court house where youths are on trial for rape.

## 1,000 Demonstrate Outside Rome Rape-Trial Court

ROME, April 4 (Reuters).—More than 1,000 feminists demonstrated today outside a Rome court where seven youths were on trial, accused of gang-raping an 18-year-old girl. Police cordoned off the court-house.

The feminists, mainly teenagers, were protesting a sugges-

tion by a prosecutor that the victim, housemaid Claudia Caputi, faked her story of having been subjected to a second gang rape and a razor attack. Defense lawyers announced that they were withdrawing from the case to protest the prosecutor's refusal to hand over the case to someone else.

Prosecutor Paulino dell'Amico said he might charge Miss Caputi with making a false report to police. The girl told the police that four young men raped and tortured her in a field outside Rome last August.

## Mobutu, the Force Behind Zaire's Sinking Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

"You need to know only two things: Who do I see and how much will it cost?"

Some of the economic difficulties clearly rest with Mr. Mobutu's early rest for nationalism. He expropriated an estimated \$500 million in foreign enterprises and expelled the Asian merchants who had kept the businesses running. Mr. Mobutu awarded the confiscated business to his friends. In some cases the new operators merely sold the merchandise in stock and then closed.

In November, Mr. Mobutu candidly admitted that he had erred. He said that Zaire could not survive without foreign investments. He invited the expatriates to return, began a program of denationalization and offered to return some larger enterprises, such as plantations, to their former Belgian owners.

## Commanded Army

Mr. Mobutu, a former journalist and sergeant in the Congolese Army who is seldom seen without a leopard-skin cap on his head, was a member of the ruling party and only 30 years old when the country gained independence. He soon was made chief of staff and, in a few weeks, commander of the army.

In September, 1960, two months after independence, he became distressed at the turmoil sweeping the Congo and seized power. He named a commission of educated young men to help run the country and, in 1961, he restored civilian rule.

He remained in the background until 1965, when he stepped in to end a power struggle between President Joseph Kasavubu and former Premier Moïse Tshombe. He took power and later made himself exempt from a constitutional clause saying that presidential elections must be held every five years.

As part of his effort to create a sense of national pride and unity, Mr. Mobutu started an unusual program known as "authenticity" in the early 1970s. The

program was intended to wipe out the vestiges of colonialism and restore African culture.

In keeping with the new mood, Mobutu dropped his Christian name, Joseph Desire, in favor of the ancestral names Sese Seko. They translate approximately as: "the all-powerful warrior who, by his endurance and will to win, goes from contest to contest, leaving fire in his wake."

© Los Angeles Times

## AP Reporter Ousted

KINSHASA, Zaire, April 4 (AP).—Zaire authorities today accused Associated Press correspondent Michael Goldsmith of hostile reporting and ordered him to leave the country.

Officials of the Ministry of National Orientation, the Zaire information ministry, told U.S. Ambassador Walter Cutler that Mr. Goldsmith, 55, was being expelled because of his reporting of events related to the invasion of Shaba Province by exile guerrillas.

They referred particularly to a dispatch filed yesterday by the AP reporter (IHT, April 4) indicating general apathy by Zairians attending a rally called to express support for President Mobutu.

Mr. Mobutu had personally ordered Mr. Goldsmith out of the country on four previous occasions, each time over alleged hostile reporting.

## Zaire Breaks Cuba Relations

From Wire Dispatches

KINSHASA, Zaire, April 4. —The Zaire government broke relations today with Cuba because of its alleged backing of the Angola-based rebel invasion of Shaba Province.

The government radio said that documents proving Cuban involvement in the invasion were found on an unnamed Cuban diplomat. The radio gave no details of the documents but said that all Cuban diplomats have been ordered to leave the country "in accordance with international usage."

Zaire has charged that Cuban soldiers are fighting alongside former Katangan guerrillas during the last three weeks.

Cuban President Fidel Castro, who recently visited Angola, has denied the accusations.

## Peace People End Meeting In N. Ireland

(Continued from Page 1)

God, we are earning it, every damned penny."

Each woman receives \$5,100 a year.

Debate on framing the constitution filled most of the three days. But speeches by Miss Corrigan and Mrs. Williams at yesterday's closing meeting recalled some of the passion of the movement's rallies.

Miss Corrigan told the delegates: "Here this weekend we have learned to love one another. But we are only starting, because loving means commitment to work that not only matches the paramilitary's but surpasses them."

Mrs. Williams read out part of a letter from a prisoner she described as a "penitent" inmate of the Long Kesh Camp, which houses men detained on suspicion of being terrorists. "We have to help these boys," she said. "They need us."

A plan put forward for further discussion was for a panel of Peace People to offer themselves as neutral observers of police interrogation methods in the province. The police have been accused of beating up and humiliating persons arrested on suspicion of terrorism.

## Two Cafes Bombed

BELFAST, April 4 (UPI).—Bombs exploded in two crowded cafes at lunchtime today, injuring 34 persons, the police said. Nine were seriously hurt and hospitalized in intensive-care units.

Many of the injured were women and children.

The police said they received a telephoned warning only seconds before the two bombs went off in the city-center cafes, which are 50 yards apart. There was no time to evacuate the area.

The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the blasts but said it gave a 10-minute warning to police.

It was the fourth time in three months that IRA bombs had exploded inside Belfast's steel-fenced security zone where all entrances are searched.

Mr. Sadat, now in Washington to confer with President Carter, stopped in Paris for talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing en route to the United States.

An interview with Le Monde correspondent Eric Rouleau, given during the stopover, appeared in the paper today.

It went further than the Egyptian President had gone before toward meeting some views expressed by Mr. Carter, who could obtain a Middle East settlement "in a month" if the United States "really wanted to."

Mr. Sadat also spoke more openly than before against Soviet intervention in Africa, saying that the Russians were now engaged in "saber rattling from one end of the continent to the other."

He particularly mentioned Zaire and Ethiopia, as places where Soviet arms are being used and warned against another coup in the Sudan, saying that Egypt, Syria and the Sudan, linked by a recent pact, "will defend ourselves against any subversion from wherever it comes."

Fire trucks and ambulances from throughout the Qatar Peninsula were called to the scene.

## Gas-Plant Blaze In Qatar Kills 5

DOHA, Qatar, April 4 (Reuters).—At least five persons were killed and many injured in a huge fire that last night destroyed Qatar's new \$2.5-billion natural gas plant at Umm Said, 30 miles south of here, authorities said today.

Fire trucks and ambulances from throughout the Qatar Peninsula were called to the scene.

## Low Growth Rate

That same error in diagnosis was made by the Social Democrats and led them to ignore the factors that reduced the country's growth rate from 4.3 per cent in 1974 to 5 per cent in 1975 and 1 per cent last year. Prices have been rising at an

## Fukuda, Carter Fail to Agree

## U.S. A-Plant Opposition Stuns Ja

By John Saar

TOKYO, April 4 (UPI).—The Carter administration's bid to curb global production of plutonium is facing an urgent, determined challenge by Japan.

Negotiators went to Washington Saturday to argue that President Carter's plan is a reversal of U.S. nuclear energy policy and would wreck Japan's atomic power program.

The clash of views which Mr. Carter and Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda were unable to settle at their summit meeting last month must now be resolved quickly. At Tokai village, 60 miles northeast of Tokyo, scientists are testing a plutonium-fueled experimental reactor due to go critical later this month. In June or July, a \$130-million nuclear fuel reprocessing plant will start making more plutonium, unless U.S. officials can sell Mr. Carter's view that such plants are unnecessary and may increase the spread of nuclear weapons.

The Japanese government is highly unlikely to agree. Officials are solidly behind Mr. Fukuda's outright rejection of what they see as a U.S. attempt to limit the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Privately, high-ranking officials say they consider the Carter proposals unrealistic, unworkable and unfair to Japan.

Strictly speaking, the emotional reaction is premature. The administration's energy plan will not be unveiled until April 20. But Mr. Carter has stated his determination to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons as a basic tenet of his foreign policy. He indicated that the United States will abandon the manufacture of plutonium fuel and ask other nations to follow suit. A valuable, self-perpetuating fuel, plutonium is also highly poisonous and could be diverted into the manufacture of nuclear weapons if it fell into the hands of an unscrupulous government or a terrorist group.

The highly industrialized and resource-poor Japanese are embarked on an ambitious nuclear power expansion to reduce their dependence on Middle East oil. Now, they consider that the United States, which gave advice and technology and sold them 13 of their 13 operating atomic power plants, has undercut them.

The crux of present concern is the prospect of an unpleasant choice between defying the United States or risking a halt in an energy program they feel is essential to Japan's future. If they yield to Mr. Carter's wishes, the Tokai reprocessing plant will never open and plans for a new generation of plutonium-using, fast-breeder reactors would have to be shelved indefinitely.

The United States supplies all

the enriched uranium used in Japan—2,200 tons last year—and under a 1958 agreement between the two countries, it could prevent conversion of the spent fuel into plutonium at Tokai.

That threat, it is understood, will not be made. The United States hopes that the Japanese can be persuaded that the Tokai plant is unnecessary and too small to be economic and that to contaminate it with radioactivity in three months would be an irreversible mistake.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

The Japanese are notified by the sudden U.S. thinking. "For 20 years, we have followed U.S. nuclear policy," a diplomat said. "Now you are saying a complete mistake, too late."

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

Only a year ago, a great many Japanese for joint fast-breeder reactors—unreliable concept—doomed by recent Communist.

**Baccarat**

The finest in French Crystal since 1764.

You are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms.

30 bis Rue de Paradis Paris, Tel. 77-64-30

Open Monday-Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Also available in selected specialty stores near your home in and out of France (list and catalogue available on request).

ملكو من الملوك



Illegal Status of Millions Involved

As Top Carter Aides Will Form A New Policy on Immigration

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, April 4 (NYT).—A group of top officials of the Carter administration is to meet tomorrow to begin shaping a new U.S. immigration policy that could have significant consequences, not only for the 6 million to 8 million illegal aliens in this country but also for employers and native-born workers.

The group, which includes Attorney General Griffin Bell, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall and representatives of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the State Department, will approach what a staff aide recently described as "an unbearably thick" set of sensitive issues.

These include such questions as whether amnesty should be granted to the bulk of the illegal aliens, whether penalties should be imposed on employers who hire aliens they know are in the country illegally, whether all workers should be required to carry counterfeit-proof identification cards and what strategies should be developed for stopping the flow of illegal aliens across thousands of miles of unguarded borders.

Staff aides to Mr. Marshall and Mr. Bell say that firm policies will take shape only after considerable discussion and debate. They add that many ideas to be discussed are not new but were recommended in a study by the Domestic Council during the Ford administration.

"What is new is the fact that the issue is being taken seriously," a Justice Department official said recently. "A lot of staff work has been done in the past but now the highest levels of government will be focusing on it."

The Carter administration intends to assess the impact that immigration policy has on employment, population and foreign relations. But the immediate focus is on the issue of illegal aliens, more than 750,000 of whom were caught and sent back to their homelands last year.

Until recently, a serious examination of the problem was made difficult by a lack of data. Even now the estimates of the numbers of illegal aliens and their impact on the economy vary widely. A few years ago the Immigration and Naturalization Service had set the number at from 4 million to 12 million, but more recently it narrowed its estimate, saying that there are from 6 million to 8 million.

It is clear that aliens take jobs that otherwise would be filled by Americans of few skills and that they cause balance-of-payments losses by sending money to their homelands.

513 Billion a Year

A recent study by the Immigration and Naturalization Service suggested that illegal aliens cost taxpayers \$13 billion or more annually for public services, such as health, education and sanitation.

The Domestic Council noted in a report in December that communities of illegal aliens, whose very existence depends on the avoidance of law and authority, had materialized in major urban areas. "Large numbers of people in illegal status are undesirable and contribute to a breakdown in the institutions and systems needed for fair government," the report said.

Attempts to deal with the problem have encountered significant political opposition in the past. Civil liberties groups have opposed identification cards. The Roman Catholic Church has sought attempts to deport large numbers of illegal aliens, many of whom are Mexican and Catholic, saying that thousands of families would be broken up. Farm and business groups have fought proposals to place sanctions on employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens.

Prober Rules Sirhan Was Lone Killer

By John Kendall

LOS ANGELES, April 4.—Sirhan Sirhan acted alone in assassinating Robert Kennedy, in the opinion of the special counsel appointed to investigate the senator's June 5, 1968, murder in a pantry of the Ambassador Hotel.

Thomas Kratz offered that conclusion and others in a 60-page report scheduled for release tomorrow by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office.

"Special Counsel" Kratz has found no evidence, or possibility of evidence, of any cover-up by law-enforcement agencies to protect their own reputation or preserve the original conviction, "the report says.

"Special Counsel Kratz is convinced, from all the evidence, that there 'as no second gunman and that the original trial court verdict was correct.'"

Similar conclusions were expressed by the 38-year-old private attorney in a report issued 13 months ago, after the conclusion of the "second-gun" hearings conducted by Superior Court Judge Robert Wenke.

More Controversy

Mr. Kratz said that there "will undoubtedly continue to be controversy" because of the nature of the case and the notoriety and publicity given Sen. Kennedy's assassination.

"In the minds of the public," he said, "the very nature of political assassination is such that our pop culture will undoubtedly produce new theories and scenarios."

Mr. Kratz said that it is impossible to prove that Sirhan's gun and no other gun killed Sen. Kennedy.

"Nevertheless," he concluded, "the overwhelming evidence underscores the fact that Sirhan Sirhan was the sole assassin."

Mr. Kratz's probe was ordered by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors on Aug. 12, 1975, at a time when many questions were being asked about the assassination.

By-Election Set By Labor for Crosland's Seat

LONDON, April 4 (Reuters).—Britain's Labor government today announced a by-election in three weeks despite its crushing defeat by the opposition Conservatives in an election last week.

The by-election, on April 28, will be for a successor to Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland, who died in February. His seat of Grimsby, a northeastern fishing port, could be captured by the Conservatives with a swing in public opinion of about 8 per cent.

There was a swing of 11.5 per cent from Labor to Conservative last Thursday in Birmingham's Stechford constituency which was held by Roy Jenkins.

The loss of Grimsby would put the government in a minority of three in the House of Commons. But an alliance with the 13-member Liberal party, under which the Liberals are consulted on legislation plans, has given Labor the chance to continue in office.

PARIS-BRINDISI-PATRAS-ATHENS

Train and Ship Service

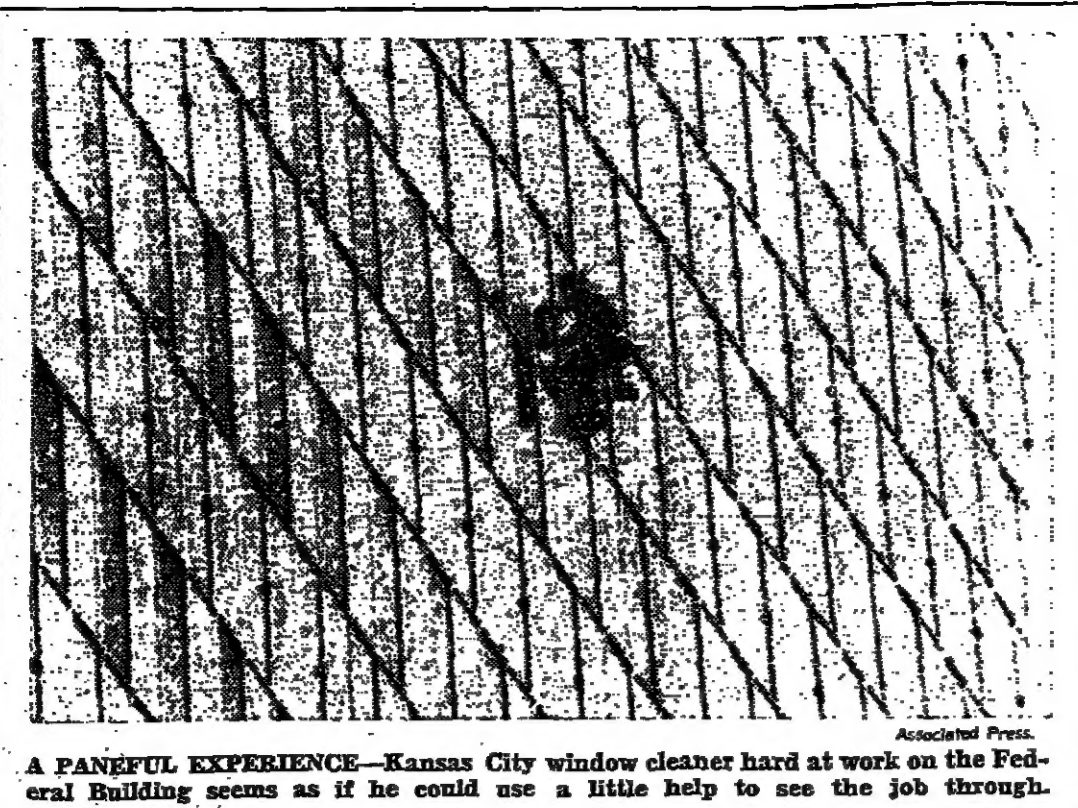
FOR MORE DETAILS CALL LONDON 4600 8400 PARIS 7620 0200

AGENCY: LONDON 4600 8400 PARIS 7620 0200

GENOVA 7620 0200 BRINDISI 7620 0200 PATRAS 7620 0200

ATHENS 7620 0200

EGNATIA-APPIA-POSEIDONIA-NEPTUNIA



A PAINFUL EXPERIENCE—Kansas City window cleaner hard at work on the Federal Building seems as if he could use a little help to see the job through.

'We Are Living in a Prewar... World'

Drive for Stronger U.S. Defense Picks Up

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, April 4 (NYT).—"You are fully aware, of course," the letter said, "that in terms of the shifting military balance, the U.S. today is about where Britain was in 1938, with the shadow of Hitler's Germany darkening all of Europe."

The letter of last May was an invitation from Frank Barnett, a longtime hardline anti-Communist and crusader for a strong defense, to Eugene Rostow, the former under secretary of state for political affairs. It was an invitation to Mr. Rostow to join Mr. Barnett's National Strategy Information Center. He accepted the invitation, as he did Mr. Barnett's analogy, writing in reply, "We are living in a prewar and not a postwar world."

About the same time, Mr. Rostow was working on the formation of what came to be called, on its emergence five months later, the Committee on the Present Danger. Its policy statement begins with the same note of menace, somewhat muted: "Our country is in a period of danger and the danger is increasing."

These cautionary words may have been drawn in the wind but it is a wind that has been gathering force in the last few years. A recent poll conducted by Potomac Associates showed a sharp drop, to 20 per cent, in those who think defense spending ought to be reduced and a corresponding rise, to 28 per cent, in those who feel it should be increased.

There is general agreement that the Soviet Union's strategic capability has increased greatly during the last decade. The debate is about what it means and how the United States should respond. Groups such as the Committee on the Present Danger and others believe the United States must step up its defense spending.

That being "second-best" militarily—a favorite phrase—would mean eventual destruction by a Soviet Union committed to global dominance.

Besides the emergence of such new groups as the Committee on the Present Danger, many of the old established organizations that have been preaching the same gospel for many years are feeling that perhaps these are

themes that the U.S. public is now ready and eager to hear.

Only a few days before the committee's formation was announced, a television station in Naples, Fla., showed a 27 1/2-minute film called "The Price of Peace and Freedom." This color film shows young strong-armed Soviet officers pushing buttons that send missiles soaring in an arc of destruction and displays the efficiency of Soviet tanks, bombers, radar and other military hardware. It is laced with somber warnings by high-ranking U.S. officers and extensive use of a pessimistic speech by Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

The film, with ominous sonorities in its background music, was produced by the education foundation of the American Security Council, a private group, with the "cooperation" of the AFL-CIO. Since that first showing in November, it has been shown 180 times on television stations around the country, to which it is supplied free as a "public-service" feature. In addition, 1,250 prints have been distributed to groups such as chambers of commerce and fraternal organizations.

John Fisher, a former agent of the FBI who heads the American Security Council, is pleased with these figures. Comparing them with the council's 1972 film, "Only the Strong," which has been shown about 800 times on television and of which 1,000 prints have been distributed in the 4 1/2 years since its release, he finds an indication of growing public awareness of what his group and others of like mind regard as the increasing Soviet threat.

U.S. Group Asserts Soviet Aim Is Expansion, Despite Pacts

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, April 4 (NYT).—The Committee on the Present Danger, a public interest group, warned yesterday that the Soviet Union would continue "an expansionist policy" regardless of any agreements concluded with Western powers, including accords to limit strategic arms.

In a report drafted by its 17-member executive committee, the group declared:

"Soviet pressure, when supported by strategic and conventional military superiority, would be aimed at forcing our general withdrawal from a leading role in world affairs and isolating us from other democratic societies, which could not then long survive."

Growing Soviet military power, the group contended, "could lead the U.S.S.R. to believe that it should eventually succeed in isolating the United States from its allies and the Third World. The United States would be less likely in a major crisis to lash out with strategic nuclear weapons in a desperate attempt to escape subjugation."

Paul Nitze, a former deputy secretary of defense who was one of the authors of the 11-page report, said at a news conference that he believed the Soviet Union rejected the Carter administration's arms limitations proposals in Moscow last week "because it is an equitable deal and that's what they don't want."

Praise for Carter

Mr. Nitze, who is chairman of the advisory council of the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, praised President Carter's approach to arms limitations, saying: "From my standpoint, I feel the President is doing very well."

The committee report, entitled "What Is the Soviet Union Up To?" concluded that the Krem-

lin was "driven by internal historical and ideological pressures toward an expansionist policy."

It added:

"There is no evidence that SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks), expanded economic and cultural relations, the Helsinki agreement or any other features of détente have weakened the Soviet drive."

The committee said the only response available for the United States was the continued maintenance of its military strength.

FROM ORLY-SUD

PARIS-CAIRO-TEHRAN

MONDAY-FRIDAY

225.99.06+

IRAN AIR

Handwriting Confirmed Texan Releases 'Hunt Letter' Tied to Oswald

WASHINGTON, April 4 (IHT).—A retired Texas newspaper editor, Penn Jones Jr., who has been fascinated by the assassination of John Kennedy for 13 years, has released a copy of a letter believed to be from Lee Harvey Oswald to a "Mr. Hunt" asking for "information concerning my position." The letter was dated two weeks before President Kennedy was slain.

The "Hunt letter" first became known in the summer of 1975. A number of assassination students, most of them private citizens, got copies of it sent by mail from Mexico City.

The letter has excited some interest in the last few days because Justice Department sources said that the FBI had confirmed that the 39-word letter was in Oswald's handwriting. It was dated Nov. 8, 1963, two weeks before Kennedy was slain and at a time when Oswald was living in Dallas and working at the Texas Schoolbook Depository.

The letter said: "Dear Mr. Hunt, I would like information concerning my position. I am asking only for information. I am suggesting that we discuss the matter more fully before any steps are taken by me or anyone else. Thank you. Lee Harvey Oswald."

Note in Spanish

Mr. Jones said he received a photocopy of the handwritten letter in August or September, 1975, at his home in Midlothian, Texas, where he once ran a prize-winning weekly newspaper, the Midlothian Mirror.

Accompanying the photocopy was a typewritten note in Spanish, saying that the sender, who signed "P.S.," had sent a photocopy of the letter to the FBI in late 1974 and had not heard from the bureau.

"Senior P.S." as he became known, also wrote that he feared that something might happen to him and that he was going into hiding for a time. On the back of the envelope containing the photocopy and the note was a return address: "Insurgentes Sud. No. 308, Mexico, D.F. Mexico."

No. 308 South Insurgentes in Mexico City is a four-story white stone apartment house containing a number of lower-middle-class flats. On the first floor of the building are two low-quality clothing stores and a small shop selling national lottery tickets. Over the entrance is the word "Piccadilly."

Mr. Jones said that he gave his copy of the "Hunt letter" to the Dallas Morning News last month. The newspaper reported that it had had the letter analyzed by three independent handwriting experts who, like the FBI, concluded that it had been written by Oswald. The handwriting experts said they had compared the letter with others known to have been written by Oswald. There was no indication of how "Senior P.S." had come into possession of the letter.

2 Other Copies

Harold Weisberg of Frederick, Md., a former Senate investigator who has devoted the last 12 years to researching the assassination of Kennedy and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., said he got a copy of the letter in the mail in August, 1975, as did Howard Roftman of Gainesville, Fla., a law school graduate.

Mr. Weisberg and Mr. Jones both said they wrote to the address on the envelope but had not received replies, although their letters were not returned as undelivered.

The family of Mr. Hunt, who died on Nov. 29, 1974, has protested published assertions that the letter was written to him.

In 1964, the FBI checked the Hunt family in connection with the Kennedy assassination, but no member of the family testified before the Warren Commission, headed by then Chief Justice Earl Warren, which investigated the assassination. Several of Mr. Hunt's sons have called "ridiculous" the notion that any of the Hunts were connected with the murder.

32% in Quebec Back Independence

MONTREAL, April 4 (AP).—Nearly a third of Quebec residents would like their province to become independent but to maintain economic ties with Canada, according to a poll conducted for the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

In the Sorecom, Inc., telephone survey of 1,200 Quebec residents, 32.4 per cent of the respondents said they would favor independence if the predominantly French-speaking province maintained economic ties with the rest of Canada, where English is the main language. About 13 per cent said they would support independence without "economic association."

Responding to a question that did not mention economic association, 16.5 per cent said they wanted this province to be independent.

The poll also indicated that the ruling Parti Quebecois had gained its highest popularity, with 57 per cent of the persons questioned saying they would vote for the party in a provincial election. The opposition Liberal party and the Union Nationale trailed with 21 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively.

Kissinger Urges Curbs on Energy

WASHINGTON, April 4 (IHT).—Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today urged strict energy conservation measures and praised President Carter's attempts to develop a comprehensive national energy policy.

Testifying before a Senate Energy subcommittee, Mr. Kissinger warned that the oil-producing nations could cause much more economic disruption today than they did during the 1973-74 oil embargo.

Appearing before the Senate panel as chairman of a citizens' advisory group on energy, the former secretary of state said that energy conservation must be a key part of any plan to lessen U.S. dependence on foreign oil sources.

He said that voluntary conservation measures, aided by government subsidies or tax benefits, would be best but added that "I personally would be prepared to go along with mandatory measures" if voluntary measures prove as ineffective in the future as they have in the past.

Without major conservation measures in the United States, Mr. Kissinger explained, "the other industrial democracies have had very little incentive to conduct stringent measures themselves."

LANVIN

15, rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honore

75008 Paris - 265 14 40

The hidden secrets of a Lanvin suit

SINCE the beginning of the century, men's fashions have not changed much. Suits are happily not so stiff as they were in grandfather's day, and the waistcoat has sometimes disappeared. But they are still very much with us. However unimaginative this may seem to some, we have to conclude that for most occasions the suit remains the only elegant form of dress.

But let us first of all decide what we mean by a suit. Over the years, we at Lanvin have formed a fairly clear idea. It starts with the cloth, of course. Worsteds, flannels, cashmere, wool and mohair — it all depends on what use you have in mind. For a town suit in our climate, it is better to avoid the very light weights that transatlantic taste has popularized. A six or seven-ounce cloth is not really any more comfortable than a good English twelve-ounce worsted, and it can never look the same, especially after some wear. But naturally this does not mean that we don't know all about making summer suits.

To the cutmaker

Then there's the cut. There are subtle details here—some visible, some not—that make all the difference to the way the suit hangs. However well built a man may be, the cutter's eye will pick out a host of tiny inconsistencies: one shoulder higher, one hip flatter than the other.

The cutter's job is to allow for these details. Not to conceal them—that would be ridiculous—but to keep a natural effect. One centimeter wrong, and the whole balance can be spoilt.

This concern for natural balance is of course just as evident in the visible details. The width of the lapel or trouser leg, a centre or side split in the jacket, even the number of buttons on the sleeve—all this must be carefully thought out even if allowance can be made for individual taste.

Once the suit is cut to your measure, and adjusted as often as necessary (one can rarely do

with less than three fittings), it is entirely sewn up by hand. Not because we're overly conservative or finicky, but because with machine sewing you can't "feel" the cloth or follow the weave.

As for the finishing... it may well take a hundred or so hours of work to make a suit, but a badly-sewn buttonhole, a lining not properly turned in, or a button slightly out of place can spoil the look of a waistcoat or the comfort of a sleeve.

Every man has his style

But apart from these obvious signs of quality, a suit only exists in terms of its wear. It's only really right if it doesn't intrude. This is why, at the risk of shocking those who don't really know us yet, we think we should make a confession.

We don't believe that Lanvin has a "style", as you might say Savile Row has.

Every man has his own style, based on his tastes and needs. Even if, to express it, we have to forget fashion a little... or make it to measure.

DON'T FORGET

NOBODY

IN EUROPE CAN BEAT OUR ROCK-BOTTOM

TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!

MICHEL SWISS

ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS

BAGS • SCARVES • TIES

FASHION ACCESSORIES

FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

16 RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS

Phone: 261.71.71



## The Voices of America

The United States has long addressed the peoples of Communist Europe in three broadcast voices and President Carter wants to turn up the volume. The governments on the receiving end object, but if there is any value in the East-West propaganda contest—and we think there is—the evolving U.S. effort has become reasonably rational and deserving of increased support.

Through the Voice of America, the United States speaks to all the world, including the Communist nations, largely about U.S. society and U.S. values. It offers news and information that is only occasionally trimmed to fit official policy concerns. The Voice has a devoted audience and even the Soviet government does not feel greatly menaced by it.

Not so Radio Liberty, aimed at the Soviet Union in 16 languages, and Radio Free Europe, beamed at Eastern Europe in six tongues. These stations, based in Munich, were organized by the Central Intelligence Agency in the 1950s to encourage anti-Communist sentiment and internal dissension. They were supported secretly by the agency until 1971 and have been heavily jammed in most places. In recent years, the Congress has openly funded the two stations and allowed them to continue, under tighter policy regulations, to focus on the domestic affairs and debates of the Communist nations—directly competing with the controlled state information services there.

The Munich stations employ many émigrés from their target countries and gather information and analyses from them. Thus they not only feed in news from the outside world but, in a sense, participate in the internal discussions of their audiences. They have been shown to have considerable appeal

among news-hungry peoples—the jamming alone proves that. Mr. Carter endorsed a request for an additional \$45 million, which would enable them to double their transmitting capacities.

Now that Radio Liberty and Free Europe have abandoned the pretense of independent support and deceptive solicitation for private funds, Americans may reasonably wonder why the United States should openly support the dual broadcasting systems. The official definitions of separate functions appear to justify different forms of programming. But they do not necessarily justify wholly separate forms of supervision and operation. The Voice expresses and explains government policy and is closely monitored by the State Department. The Munich stations are required to be "not inconsistent" with national policies, under the guidance of a government agency, the Board for International Broadcasting.

Once upon a time it was convenient, perhaps, to be able to disavow the voices of Munich as "unofficial." But that fig leaf is gone. These stations cannot and must not engage in subversion; but the line between hostility and the continuing challenge to Communist values is thin indeed. The U.S. people should never apologize for advocating and encouraging freer speech and debate, and human rights. But we must bear responsibility for what is said in our name and with our money. Congress ought to provide the additional transmitting power while looking deeper into the structure of our propaganda programs, so that means and ends are kept in balance and the institutions inherited from the worst days of the cold war function as these new times require.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## On Cutting Off One's Own Water

The UN concluded another in its continuing series of consciousness-raising sessions on economic development the other day, this one a two-week conference on water in Buenos Aires. As these events go, it was a success. A great deal of information on what is for most of the world a desperate and worsening resource problem was pooled. The poor countries made their usual appeal for a handout, and the rich countries countered with a proposal, which was adopted, for a study. Disputes over rivers and the like spanning national borders were kept within reasonable bounds.

There was only one political intrusion of serious note. The Palestine Liberation Organization, of course, created it. The PLO and its puppets on this issue, the Arab states, at one point crudely harassed an Israeli representative who was speaking and, at another, engineered a walkout on an Is-

raeli expert. The Arabs also rammed through a propagandistic anti-Israel resolution, although, to their substantial embarrassment, it won barely 50 votes out of 120.

Beyond the ugliness there is a special irony. Israel is a world leader in various aspects of water technology. It has made the desert bloom. There is no group of nations that has more need than the Arabs for precisely the technology and know-how in which the Israelis, living in the same region, are expert. The political need for Arab-Israeli cooperation in this field is also great. Sen. Charles Mathias, for one, has just proposed a cooperative nuclear-energy project in the Sinai that would provide electricity for, among other things, a sizable desalination facility. When the Arabs turn their back on Israeli water expertise, they are in a very real sense cutting off their own water.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Beethoven Restored

After years of banishment as a "German capitalist composer," Beethoven has again been heard in Peking. The playing there of two movements of the Fifth Symphony will do nothing for the composer's reputation, but it should enhance the lives of music lovers who had to make do, under Chiang Ching's cultural leadership, with revolutionary operas scored according to the doctrines of Mao.

Totalitarians the world over seem to know their art, and why it must be controlled. They sense its power to move people in unpredictable directions; they learn quickly how stubborn artists can be. Writers, painters, composers are generally censored, fre-

quently silenced, often exiled and sometimes imprisoned.

The artists face the constant charge that they are not heeding "the will of the people" and, in fact, the best of them are usually guilty. On being advised the "vox populi, vox dei," the voice of the people is the voice of God—Beethoven is said to have responded, roughly, "I don't believe it." An arrogant response—but the fact remains that if any mortal had an ear to the voice of God, it was more likely to have been Beethoven than Chiang Ching and the masses she conducted. Maybe that's what worried her.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### East-West Poker Game

Many commentators are speaking of U.S. Secretary of State Vance's mission to Moscow as a failure. Their judgment may be premature. The talks have not been broken off completely and the two parties have set up commissions to discuss various secondary but important matters such as chemical warfare, hunter satellites and the like. Clearly, things did not run the way Washington hoped, and Brezhnev's demonstration of disapproval may well not be the last. But it was a comparatively mild one by past standards and can be interpreted as a sign that Moscow cannot risk complete breakdown of the SALT negotiations. The Russians may be counting on the Congress and the U.S. mass media to soften up President Carter's position. But the reactions of the

U.S. public are likely to be different. If nothing else, Carter's initiatives have almost certainly reinforced his popularity.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### Brazilian Moves

Ever since the 1964 coup, the Brazilian military have declared that they were in favor of a strong and authentic democracy. Friday's decision to close Congress does nothing to advance Brazil towards that goal. In the international sphere, given Brazil's weak economic position it seems unwise for Gen. Ernesto Geisel to alienate Washington further by circumscribing yet again those political freedoms that the United States and much of the rest of the Western world want to see restored.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

PARIS—There was a decided drop in the Paris death rate last week, the number being 1,079, as compared with 1,139 the previous week, and 1,100 the average rate for the season of the year. All epidemic diseases showed a decline. Thus typhoid fever caused 7 deaths (average 11), smallpox 1 (average 2), and scarletina 3. There were 261 marriages and most important 1,125 births.

### Fifty Years Ago

LONDON—The Third Internationale has remitted 1 million rubles as its first contribution to America's striking miners, according to dispatches received from Moscow. Central offices have been established at Moscow for the receipt of donations from other countries with a similar aim. It was also reported, Moscow has also asked other Communist groups to help.



## Energy: A Turning Point

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—Informed press speculation has made people aware that President Carter's energy program is likely to involve big new taxes, higher prices, stiffer regulation. But those are details. They do not really convey the profound nature of what Carter may attempt.

When he addresses a joint session of Congress on April 20, I think he will be asking for change in fundamental U.S. assumptions. That follows from a central operative premise of his energy planners, headed by James Schlesinger: The world's supply of oil is finite, it is running out, and no easy substitute is in sight.

"Americans have never understood limitations," Schlesinger said the other day. "They have believed in growth, expansion, limitless resources. In energy, all of those presuppositions must perforce change."

### Limited Supply

The idea that the world is running through a limited supply of oil is not new among scientists. More than 10 years ago Dr. M. King Hubbert of the U.S. Geological Survey predicted that world oil production would start declining around the year 1985.

But it is very new for the U.S. government to accept Hubbert's thesis as the premise of its policy. Even the Arab embargo of 1973-74 did not disturb official complacency for long; on Feb. 23, 1974, President Nixon declared that the energy crisis had "passed." Survey's suggest that most Americans still regard the talk of crisis as contrived—by producing countries, oil companies or both—to excuse higher prices.

People think the energy shortage can be overcome because they want to think so. Thus the chairman of General Motors, Thomas Murphy, said recently that he was against penalties on big cars. The solution to the energy crisis, he said, was "decontrolling energy—taking off the shackles."

The reality as seen in the Carter White House is that new discoveries of oil cannot come near to keeping up with new demands. For example, all the oil expected from the new Alaskan fields would be enough to satisfy current world demand for just six months. Saudi Arabia is now the best hope of big production increases.

But suppose the Saudis doubled their present production of about 10 million barrels a day. The Western world currently uses 50 million barrels a day. If demand were to grow by only 5 per cent a year, that would be an extra 2.5 million barrels a day—and the entire Saudi production increase of 10 million barrels would be spoken for in less than 10 years.

If the somber premise is correct and oil production peaks in the 1980s, the realities will become harshly clear long before then. Demand for oil, if it has continued growing, will have bumped into the ceiling of supply.

Market forces, if left alone, would of course "solve" the resulting problem in a sense. When the limit of production is reached, the way before that, in fact, as the limit is sensed—prices would shoot up again. Oil would become a luxury item, unavailable to poor countries and poor people. Petroleum would be used to power limousines while millions had to shut their oil furnaces down.

But such a brute transition would be a human and societal catastrophe, and Carter wants to avoid it. His energy program will be designed to lengthen and ease the transition by cutting back the growth in oil demand. The idea is that the United States, which accounts for 40 per cent of the West's oil use, should show the way in moderating demand—instead of being the conservation laggard, as it has been these last years.

### To Gain Time

The object is to gain time, and to use the added years of oil for research on new energy sources: most likely solar or fusion power. Coal is regarded not as an alternative but only as a help in lengthening the transition. Experts scoff at claims that the United States has a 500-year supply of coal; if substituted for oil, they say, the domestic supply might last 80 years.

When set in that context, the task Carter has set himself in his energy message is extraordinary. Every day teaches us how tenuous the transition is in refusing to give up what they regard as their way of life. Highways, water projects, snowmobiles: Everything is regarded as a right. There are powerful interest

groups, economic and regional, that resist change; and they are well represented in Congress.

April 20 will be a testing point to see whether a society so conceived can adjust to newly perceived reality. If Carter's message is bold enough to match his premise, it must hope to catch almost the equivalent of a wartime spirit. And it must be the start of a political struggle unlike any in our memory.

"The basic question that faces us on energy," Schlesinger says, "is not the particular techniques but whether we are serious. And the country has to be serious, because otherwise Washington will not be."

## The Blur in Spain's Opposition

By Barbara Koepfel

MADRID—Law professor Enrique Tierno Galvan, the charismatic leader of the Spanish Popular Socialist, admits his party, like the rest of the democratic opposition, is in a bind.

As the vast array of parties scramble to make themselves known before the parliamentary elections scheduled for June, a clear stand on the issues which could distinguish each from the other is studiously avoided.

This seems particularly odd, because whoever wins big in these first elections since 1980 will dictate the shape of political life in Spain for many years to come. The main task of the new Cortes (parliament) will be to write a constitution.

### The Blur

With such high stakes, why the blur? First, according to Prof. Galvan, in a country where all political activity was stifled for 40 years and leftist militants executed, exiled or forced into underground operations, the general level of political sophistication, as well as any real understanding of socialist goals, is limited. (A recent poll revealed that 50 per cent of the public didn't know the name of Premier Adolfo Suarez.)

Also, no one knows exactly what the Spanish people want beyond the clear desire for democracy which was expressed in the resounding defeat they handed the "bunker" (the old-line Francoists). In last December's referendum on the government's package of electoral reforms.

Secondly, Prof. Galvan talks of the pervasive fear. In all quarters, of the far right. While the Suarez government has steadily moved to neutralize the Francoists' power, replacing key bunker posts in the army and police with new faces thought to be "professionals" who will avoid political involvements, the change-over is in no way complete.

### Economic Woes

"The stronger the push for democracy, the more the right feels threatened," Galvan explains. Also, "Until there is some resolution of the country's severe economic problems, which, if unattended, could lead to widespread social unrest, the danger of a rightist backlash remains. Thus, we moderate our programs and distinctions among us are hard to see."

"The result," he adds, "is that people will vote tendencies—right, center, Socialist or Communist."

## U.S.-Soviet Diplomacy Now on Public View

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON—To those who approached Washington from Moscow last weekend there were striking parallels in the mood of the two capitals after their diplomatic collision over limiting nuclear weapons.

In Moscow there is a deep sense of grievance over what are viewed as "one-sided" demands laid down by the United States, with indignity held that the new Carter administration is testing the Soviet Union with tough talk. The attitude in Washington is the mirror image: that it is the Soviet Union that is testing the fledgling Carterites by spurning their offers, and that the United States must not flinch from challenge.

Between the two polarized perceptions it is possible to discern the brief distance covered, and the great void that remains, for bridging the communications gap between two adversary societies.

### Threads Remain

The impasse in Moscow over the U.S. plan for accelerated arms control negotiations, presented by Cyrus Vance last week and rejected by the Russians, has brought strong verbal fallout. But, at least so far, there is nothing remotely comparable to the bristling physical threats of the pre-détente era that often followed a failure of diplomacy. Both sides, in reaching their stalemate, also took precautions to retain threads of continuity.

It is premature for any expert to be certain what happens next, because a potentially fundamental change may be developing in the U.S.-Soviet relationship.

For the first time, the two nations both are engaged in an exceptional amount of complex public diplomacy and/or propaganda over the most technically intricate global strategic issue, the limitation of nuclear weapons.

### Survival at Stake

Few subjects, if any, equally overload the circuits of even superficial comprehension for average persons or, for that matter, experts in nonrelated fields. The subject may be avoided but not escaped; at stake is survival, obscured by opaque acronyms like ICBMs, SLBMs, MIRVs, and the newest semantic jungle of Cruise missile, ALCMs, SLCMs and GLCMs.

Once President Carter "went public" to the extent that he initiated in his first press conference, the basic pattern of international debate, if not the actual negotiations, on this super-sensitive, super-secretive subject, was irrevocably changed.

Many specialists agree, although others emphatically do not, that

as President Carter dec complexifies of nuclear are too momentous to trusted solely to the bargaining of traditional macy. This unquestion make it more difficult tion-bound negotiators a deal; it also can risk diplomacy by public p and some of that risk is now.

Carter is gambling t mately his unusual mix and private diplomacy him greater, not lesser, t to impel serious arms re What he and his admin must learn to calibrate. I peria believe, are the g sequences of what they do.

### Not Surprising

It is not surprising t Soviet Union felt obli match Carter in the publi although that occurred swiftly than almost any peered after last week's i in the Strategic Arms L Talks in the Kremlin.

Soviet officials often he although Westerners u. scott, that "we have o form of public opinion t about." It is no idle clai cially since the relaxa foreign broadcast jammi

The Soviet leaders, ev great ability to shape or ulate internal informatio not risk silence especiall foreign broadcasts rec Russians what is happen side the Kremlin, or el across their country, t have not heard in any for Soviet outlets.

### 'Hang Tough'

That was evident from Foreign Minister Andrei G ko's unprecedentedly lon detailed defense of the Kr rejection of the U.S. SALT after President Carter blan Russians for blocking "an-tion of the great threat of weapons..." From the lin's standpoint, President ter's determination to tough" ready to boost U.S spending if the Russians co to spurn U.S. SALT offer, it virtually imperative to ate at least verbally.

If last week's erosion t extremely unlikely recog each nation of what truly i and shakes the other do b out without more grievous age, the Washington-M relationship can recuperate ther Secretary Vance, not most experienced Soviet, e on his delegation, could a that question with any cer as his battered mission ret to Washington last week



## Effect of U.S. Aid Cut

### Human Rights Coordinator Visits Argentina for Survey

By Karen DeYoung

JENOS AIRES, April 4 (UPI).—Human Rights Coordinator Patricia Derian, the new State Department official in charge of human rights, arrived here today to begin a survey of the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, whose appointment to the post was announced last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

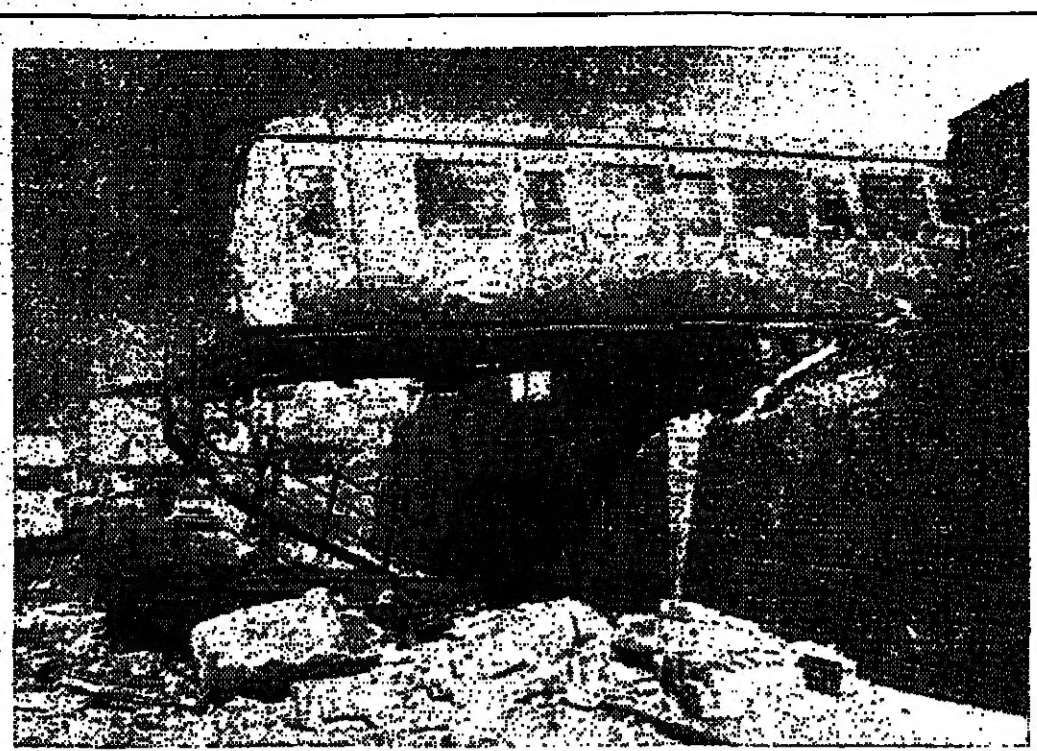
Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.

Derian, who was appointed to the post last March 5, has not yet been named by the Senate, arrived here on a mission to assess the human rights situation in Argentina.



CLOSE CALL—Part of single-coach diesel passenger train hanging over Stourbridge Station in Worcester, England, after overshooting station and crashing into wall. Fortunately no one was passing underneath at the time. The driver and nine passengers were slightly injured but not seriously enough to be hospitalized.

## War Veterans Gather for Virginia Party

### Kurdish Refugees Fete New Year in U.S.

By Juan Williams

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI).—Salah-Zandi joined the Kurdish Revolutionary Army in his native Iraq when he was 16.

Eight years later, Salah-Zandi spent Saturday night celebrating the Kurdish new year by dancing in a nearby Falls Church, Va., with the Persian Merga Dancers, a group formed by five of his friends from the war years.

The Kurdish rebels called their political movement at home in Iraq the Persian Merga, which means "Facing Death."

The dancing stopped abruptly at one point Saturday night, when Gen. Mustafa Barzani, the exiled leader of the Kurdish people and head of the Revolutionary Army, stepped through the door of the Best Western Motel, the site of the party.

"Barzani himself came here last month for a television program, said that the United States should concern itself with its own problems before interfering in the affairs of other nations."

According to extensive press accounts here, Mr. Barzani said that he does not like the role of policeman and appealed for "respect and understanding, not sanctions." He also criticized U.S. journalists abroad for "giving greater relevance to the bad news."

Miss Derian's initial meeting with the embassy staff was characterized by a member present as "a meeting between adversaries" where she "laid it on the line that she, and Mr. Carter, are very serious about what they are doing."

A member of the U.S. military team here, the staffer said, noted that the aid cutoff made it difficult for them to operate and asked what direction military relations with Argentina were going to take.

Miss Derian reportedly replied: "Well, we're not going to be selling them thumbscrews any more, if that's what you mean."

For its part, the junta says it has no intention of complying with the strongest U.S. request—that of releasing the names of all political prisoners and those killed since the military took over. Refusing to release the names, the high Argentine official said, "is one of the most valuable weapons we have against the subversives." It keeps them off guard—because they never know who is dead or who has been captured."

7 Are Missing  
BUENOS AIRES, April 4 (AP).—Two Peronist politicians, two journalists, two human-rights workers and a soccer club president were reported missing today in possible political kidnappings, the newspaper Cronica said.

One of the missing journalists was press secretary for the military government of Gen. Alejandro Lanusse from 1971 to 1973, and the other is a former Roman Catholic priest who worked as a journalist for the government news agency Telam.

Kidnappings, sometimes followed by assassination, have been a frequent aspect of the political violence between Argentina's left and right during the last several years. At least 257 persons have been killed this year as a direct or indirect result of political violence and 1,480 were reportedly killed last year.

BA Strike Continues  
At Heathrow Airport  
LONDON, April 4 (Reuters).—Thousands of travelers were stranded today as a strike by British Airways ground engineers forced the airline to abandon most of its flights from London's Heathrow Airport.

The 4,000 maintenance engineers continued their 3-day-old ban on special shift-work and overtime. All domestic and European flights and nine of the airline's intercontinental services were canceled today.

Bangladesh Toll: 748  
DACC, April 4 (Reuters).—At least 748 persons died and 2,000 were injured in Friday's tornado in Bangladesh, according to latest figures today.

U.S. A-Blast Delayed  
LAS VEGAS, April 4 (UPI).—Unfavorable wind conditions today caused postponement for 24 hours of a scheduled test of a nuclear bomb beneath the Nevada Desert.

DEATH NOTICE  
VON NOLCKEN, Bernhard Gustav Axel of 44 Avenue Gabriel, Paris, France. A member of New York Stock Exchange and a Special Partner of Glaxo and Co. Died March 30, 1977, Paris, France. Beloved husband of Madeleine, loving father of Marie Christine and dear brother of Barbara Betty Bohn of Munich, Germany. Funeral service will be private. In lieu of flowers family requests donations be sent to his memory to the building fund of the American Hospital, Neully or cancer research (Professeur Schwarzenberg, Hopital de Villejuif).

## Californian Proud of His Work

### For Human Guinea Pig, Pain Is Pleasure

By Bella Stumbo

LOS ANGELES, April 4.—After the holiday season, business has picked up again for Terry, a 31-year-old Californian. Researchers all over Los Angeles County are again eager to purchase bits of his body and pieces of his mind for their assorted experiments.

Without a trace of self-consciousness, he raised his chin to show three tiny pink holes amid the stubble—one of them still stitched together with a ragged strand of black thread. For those three skin "plugs," acne researchers had paid him \$45. And next week they would buy two more. But since those would come from his back and leave less visible scars, they would fetch only \$7.50 each.

To Terry, who earned about \$3,000 last year as a self-described "professional human research subject," skin biopsies are merely small change, like selling blood and semen, or doing work for assorted anesthesiologists who, last year, paid him \$30 almost weekly for breathing such stuff as novocaine and radioactive gases.

Instead, he said, any professional knows that the "really big money" requires a certain amount of pain or more than a few minutes of time. Like drug and alcohol studies in which, after they get you really drunk or stoned, they've got to keep you around a few hours, just to get you straight again.

He ticked off his confirmed and pending sales:

First, there is a \$70 cancer study in which "they insert a tube down your nose and throat, through the esophagus and suck out several thousand lung cells."

And he has just landed "a really terrific job" where for \$100 a day for two days, researchers would "stick a catheter into my arm and draw blood while I ride an exercise bicycle, to the point of exhaustion, I think . . ."

That, he believes, is an experiment involving the breathing rate for heart patients.

The prospects also are good for another cancer study, "where they insert a fairly large needle into your hip. I think, and extract bone marrow." That would probably pay about \$100.

Finally, there are a couple of drug-alcohol studies "where they pay you just to get stoned."

Pride in His Work  
He grinned. Then he became solemn. Because Terry, who has a university economics degree and might conceivably find a more conventional job, does not want anybody to think that he takes his chosen profession lightly. He takes pride in his work.

"The field of medical research is one increasingly encumbered by legislation and bureaucracies," he said. "And it's because the press sensationalizes the issue, furthering all the bogus ideas people already have about human research subjects."

"To tell you the truth, I compare my work to that of a prostitute. I mean, so what if I give a little bit of my body? I'm not hurt. I get paid. And, maybe, as a fringe benefit, somebody else will even benefit."

© Los Angeles Times.

Dayan Ends Rift, Returns to Labor  
TEL AVIV, April 4 (UPI).—Former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan decided yesterday to return to the Labor party election list at the urging of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Israeli television said that Gen. Dayan, who earlier withdrew from the Labor list and threatened to join opposition forces, received written assurances from Mr. Rabin that led to his return.

Labor ranks would have been badly split in the May 17 national elections if Gen. Dayan had left the ranks, party officials said. Mr. Rabin and Gen. Dayan met yesterday and the national radio said later that the written clarifications by Mr. Rabin dealt with his views about West Bank matters.

Negotiators Divided  
VIENNA, April 4 (UPI).—Cyprus negotiators ended their fourth day of talks today still divided on the key issue of territorial concessions by the Turkish Cypriots, conference officials said.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who presided over the first three days of negotiations, left for Paris today. Mr. Waldheim said there would be no solution to the island conflict at the current session of the talks.

# IBM, the Computer and Education

Today's computers are extremely efficient tools capable of handling millions of bits of information. They are absolutely vital in coping with the world's increasingly complex ecological, economic and social problems.

We, at IBM, are vitally concerned in helping men make the best possible use of these tools. We devote a large part of our resources to education because it is our belief that a company's educational commitment must increase in proportion to the technological change its products create.

Annually more than 100,000 men and women participate in courses offered by IBM in Europe. Courses that help our customers learn how to operate their computer systems more efficiently. Courses designed to help programmers improve their skills. Courses that help management better understand the potential of their

computer systems. Our own employees frequently enroll in programs that enhance their abilities and improve their knowledge.

Only through continued education can the full potential of the computer be realized. Its potential and productivity are ever increasing. The men and women who use computers must keep pace with the technological advances through frequent educational updatings.

We, at IBM, are committed to facing the challenge of the future. We know the only way to face it is to work on it today. Our educational programs are helping men and women meet the future's challenge everyday.

IBM

## Harold Stern, 54, Dies; Directed Reer Gallery

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI).—Harold Stern, 54, director of the Reer Gallery of Art since 1970, died yesterday after a long illness.

An internationally known scholar in the field of Japanese antiquities, Dr. Stern devoted his career in the art world to improving cultural exchanges between the United States and the Far East. He wrote several books on many articles on Oriental art.

While he was director of the Reer, which houses one of the world's foremost collections of Near and Far Eastern art, the gallery acquired numerous pieces of Japanese Buddhist sculpture, Japanese screen paintings from the Ukiyo school and Chinese, Japanese and Near Eastern ceramics.

Dr. Stern studied Japanese while serving in the Army during World War II. He earned a doctorate after the war in Far Eastern art history. In 1949, he came to the Reer from Michigan on research scholarship. He was appointed the gallery's assistant director in 1962.

Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois  
TOKYO, April 4 (AP).—Shirley Graham Du Bois, 77, the widow of Black American civil-rights leader W.E.B. Du Bois, has died in Peking of cancer, the Chinese news agency reported today.

It said Mrs. Du Bois, who had made four previous visits to China, returned there in February of last year to be treated for an advanced case of breast cancer. She failed to respond to treatment and died March 27, the agency said.

Bishop Pierre-Marie Theas  
PAU, France, April 4 (Reuters).—The Most Rev. Pierre-Marie Theas, 83, who as bishop of Lourdes and Tarbes for 23 years supervised the building of the world's largest underground church, the basilica at Lourdes, has died here.



## Pretrial Hearings to Prepare Charges

## Menten Loses Bid to Avoid Trial by Dutch

AMSTERDAM, April 4 (AP).—A special court here said today that 80 witnesses from eight nations will be called during hearings to be held next month to prepare charges against millionaire Dutch art collector Pieter Menten, 78, who is accused of committing war crimes as an officer of the Nazis SS.

## Dutch Uranium Protest

ALAILO, the Netherlands, April 4 (Reuters).—About 5,000 demonstrators marched through this eastern Dutch town last weekend to protest plans to expand a uranium enrichment plant here.

Soviet Ukraine were then occupied by the Nazis.

Mr. Menten's attorney, Leo van Heijningen, told the three judges that his client should not be tried on any charge stemming from World War II. He said that a Dutch court in 1982 absolved Mr. Menten of charges of associating with the wartime enemy. "You cannot retry him now," the lawyer said.

The president of the court, Johan Schröder, and two associate judges ruled that Mr. Menten can be tried on allegations of war crimes, despite a further contention by the defense that the statute of limitations—normally 18 years—applied in his case.

Justice Schröder set a legal precedent when he announced: "We want to be sure that we do our utmost to do justice here and, to achieve that, the bench has decided that as of May 9 we will hear both prosecution and defense witnesses under oath."

before we decide on all the charges against Menten. This procedure will also save time."

The court said that witnesses who come from abroad for the hearings will not necessarily be asked to return for the trial. They will include Soviet dissident historian Andrei Amalrik, Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal and Soviet and Polish prosecutors.

Mr. Menten, looking drawn and ill, was escorted into the courtroom by two guards and a nurse. The defendant, a diabetic, is being treated at a penitentiary hospital near The Hague.

Addressing the court, the defendant accused the news media, the Justice Ministry and the court of having collaborated with the Soviet KGB and the Polish government to "rob me of my freedom and destroy me mentally."

"There is no justice in my case," he said. "You make holy cows from Stalinist proof," he said.

## Soviet Movies To Vie With Easter Rites

MOSCOW, April 4 (UPI).—Soviet motion-picture theaters will offer special midnight showings of films this year in competition with Holy Saturday rites at Orthodox churches.

It is the first time that the state-run movie theaters have scheduled shows in direct competition with the Moscow churches' midnight services, which are looked upon with disfavor by the Communist hierarchy.

Special Christmas and Easter observances in the Russian Orthodox Church have traditionally drawn capacity crowds in spite of the official discouragement and young hoodlums' occasional harassment of worshippers.

## Water Rationing Could Erode San Francisco's Fresh Loo

By Bill Richards

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4 (WP).—This urban city, which prides itself on its life-style patrician ways, is about to become the home of recycled bathwater, the unwashed executive and the unflushed toilet.

Capitulating at last to the necessities of water conservation in the midst of the West's worst drought on record, officials have prepared the final touches on the first mandatory water-rationing plan to be imposed on a major U.S. city.

The plan orders a 25-per-cent cut in water use by all of San Francisco's 870,000 residents. The same rule will apply to hotels, most offices and all industries, except those such as car washes or breweries, where water is essential to their operation. Industries in this category will lose 10 per cent of their water supply.

The regulations require that all new construction be equipped with water-saving devices and

the watering of cemeteries and golf courses be banned. Residents will not be allowed to wash cars or sidewalks with hoses and no outside watering that allows runoff to the sewer or gutter will be allowed.

## Now or Nothing

"We need a 25-per-cent cut in the city's water use right now or there won't be any water coming out of the faucet by next January," said Kenneth Boyd, general manager of the San Francisco Water Department.

The city has been the last hold-out in the general water rationing in effect throughout the San Francisco Bay area. Some suburbs, such as those in Marin County, north of San Francisco, have cut water use to as low as 43 gallons a day per person—a reduction of more than 50 per cent.

Despite the San Francisco cutbacks, which are scheduled to begin within a week as the Water Department sends quotas to its customers, there was a certain

before-the-siege janniness among some city officials last week. "The Scotch-and-water drinkers will just have to shift to drinking it on the rocks," said an aide to Mayor George Moscone.

The mayor, on his way from City Hall to a waterless luncheon engagement, said that the restrictions might not harm the city's image. "It's really a state of mind we're after," he said. "The real essentials to the life-style San Francisco projects aren't going to change."

## Cars Stay Dirty

Nevertheless, signs of the drought's effects are in evidence everywhere. Arriving travelers at San Francisco International Airport are met by recorded announcements urging them to save water. Car rental agencies warn that there may be a little grime on their vehicles because they no longer wash them.

Virtually all the city's hotels have small signs in their rooms urging guests not to overuse the toilet or the shower. Some motels

have stopped changing linens daily in order to conserve water.

At the Mark Hopkins Hotel, where guests pay \$265 a day for a suite, cards were being distributed gestating that tourists not trash down the toilets at galleons a flush.

"We're not using hoses to our terrace greenery and garage isn't washing cars more," said Lew Malone, food beverage manager for the room hotel.

Guests do not get water there means unless they are in the hotel laundry room and the number of rinses daily wash load from seven to three. In the kitchen, the longer scrub brush is blanching in the sink, the more water they used to, Mr. Malone.

## Unusual Changes

"It's a matter of survival good citizenship," he said, "can't argue with that."

While blanching asparagus dusty rental cars may be pendable frills, water rationing already in effect in San Francisco's suburbs has brought basic and unusual changes in habits.

"We simply do not flush toilets anymore," said Shawn, whose husband, Joel, is a lawyer and mayor of the 1 County suburb of Corte Madera, about 10 miles north of San Francisco.

Instead, she said, their member family saves its bathroom water and dumps it down the toilet. The procedure has been common throughout the county of 9,000 since water rationing went into effect there Feb. 1.

At the Montgomery Ward in Corte Madera, 242-gallon are selling briskly at \$4.95. "People are taking their washing-machine water and putting it on the tub and then using it to water their plants," said Nori Hoag, a saleswoman.

## Bills Displayed

"Everyone we know takes very seriously," said Pat Williams, a Corte Madera fire like other residents, he displays his latest water bill the way people show visitors a diploma.

Mr. Williams' fire department has not had a "wet" practice session in months and he said company will begin training sessions next month in how to water while putting out fires.

"It's a whole new way of and sometimes it gets kind of absurd," said William Lauri, a homeowner in the Marin County suburb of Mill Valley. "You to a party and people bring their own water. And when you go to the bathroom, they look at you like you're gonna blow place."

## Controller/European Operations-Paris

Data General, a leading manufacturer of minicomputers, has already sold and installed over 25,000 computers in 33 countries around the world. Last year we did \$161 million in sales. Not bad for a 9-year old company. We're young, aggressive, profitable, and we're looking for an experienced individual to be Controller of our European operations.

Successful candidate will work out of our Paris office and report directly to the Corporate Controller in the United States. Primary responsibility will be providing our European management with accounting, financial, and operations measurements and controls covering ten operating subsidiaries with sales volume approaching \$100,000,000 per annum.

Position requires several years specific controllership responsibility and experience in international financial operations. CPA/MBA degree preferred along with prior or current European residency, and fluency in French and/or German.

Qualified candidates should send resumes in strictest confidence to Eric Giskis, Personnel Manager, Data General—Europe, 15 Rue Lesueur, 75116—Paris, France.

**Data General**

An equal opportunity employer M/F.

## DIRECTOR-EUROPEAN MARKETING OPERATIONS

A major Aerospace company is seeking an individual for the position of Director - European Marketing Operations, located in Brussels, Belgium.

Applicants should have 5-10 years experience in European marketing in the areas of weapon systems and avionics, and currently be residing in Europe. Technical background is preferred. Successful applicant will supervise a 3 or 4 person office.

We offer excellent salary and fringe benefits. Please send resumé detailing work experience and salary requirements to:

BOX D. 5,703

International Herald Tribune,  
21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08.

Equal Opportunity Employer.

## MERRILL LYNCH FINANCIAL EXECUTIVES

Merrill Lynch, a world leader in the international financial services field, has executive openings in its Paris office for French citizens who are well acquainted in Paris and the Provinces. Candidates selected will receive thorough professional training both in Paris and New York, and will be prepared to become registered representatives of the New York Stock Exchange. Once account executives, they will provide a full range of international investment services to sophisticated professional clients.

Candidates for these executive sales openings should be French (EEC-Country) citizens, university educated, aged 25 to 35, fluent in English, and have a strong desire for career advancement.

To make application for these professionally challenging and financially rewarding positions, please send a letter or C.V. in English providing full details of your background and qualifications in strictest confidence to:



Roger J. Davis

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH S.A.F.  
96 Ave. d'Iéna, 75183 Paris Cedex 16. Tel.: 723-72-20.

## EUROPEAN MARKET RESEARCH DIRECTOR

Worldwide consulting firm specializing in the computer/communications industry, is looking for experienced Market Research Director to head up the firm's European research activities. Requirements: 5-10 years' experience in computer industry, good verbal and written communication skills, project management experience. Needed: Aggressive, results oriented individual.

European interviews will be scheduled for early May.

Send resumé, including salary requirements to:

Box D-5,704, Herald Tribune, Paris.

An equal opportunity employer, M/F.

## The "International Executive Opportunities" TUESDAY, THURSDAY &amp; SATURDAY

To place an advertisement, contact our office in your country listed in classified advertisements on back page; or Mr. Petro, 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex: 280509.

## EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

SALES EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATOR would like to be your highest representative on a part-time basis. Immediate personal and business references. Experienced in sales, real estate acquisition and syndication. Will maintain complete office and phone for your firm. Available for substantial travel. Box D-5,704, Herald Tribune, Paris.

## IFC International Finance Corporation

An affiliate of the World Bank specializing in investment in the private sector of less developed countries.

We are seeking highly qualified individuals who can join our Financing Staff. We are particularly interested in applicants with five or more years' experience in financial decision-making involving major industrial capital expenditure programs. Managerial and/or project financing experience in developing countries would be beneficial.

A good command of the English language is essential. French, Spanish or Portuguese is highly desirable.

Salaries are based on qualifications and experience. Please send detailed resumé in confidence, quoting Ref. 77-4-00402 to:

International Finance Corporation, Personnel Department, 1818 H Street NW, Washington DC, 20433, USA.

## Are you an International Company or Bank looking for a MARKETING ORIENTED BANKER or FINANCIAL MANAGER

Maybe I am your man! Age: 33, Swiss resident since 1955, C. married. Business experience: 10 years with a large Swiss bank. 2 years Financial Training. 2 years Financial Analyst, 4 years Investment Advisor, 2 years overseas: Lebanon and Johannesburg. Languages: English, French, German. PRESENTLY ATTENDING ONE OF EUROPE'S LEADING MANAGEMENT SCHOOLS. If you are interested, please write to: Box D-5,705, Herald Tribune, Paris.

## AVAILABLE REAL ESTATE EXECUTIVE

North American experience, fluently bilingual, seeks position in Europe. Experienced in all aspects of real estate, leasing, marketing, residential, commercial & industrial real estate. Will be in Paris from April 4 through April 9, inclusive. Please call: 725,514.

## Red Discounts Giscard Critic

PARIS, April 3 (HT).—Kanapa, French Communist Party Politburo member, said that it was both "normal" and "natural" for his party to meet with U.S. diplomats. Mr. Kanapa, who met two officials from the Embassy here, was responding to President Valéry Giscard's criticism of the meeting. Kanapa said, "The American have done so, even if they are a little later than some other nations. He said that the U.S. was to be expected since Communism. 'May be called to participate in a few more national responsibilities.' He said he was 'astonished' that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would be irritated by the meetings.

## Indonesian Plane In Crash Landing

JAKARTA, April 4 (Reuters).—All 23 persons aboard an Indonesian plane that disappeared last Tuesday while carrying more than \$1 million were safe, the aircraft made an emergency landing in a jungle valley. Communications Ministry spokesman said tonight.

He said that some of passengers were badly injured when the two-engine plane made a landing in the Balaia Valley north of the town of Sulaia (Celebes) on of Pail.

The plane was carrying million rupiahs (about \$1.2 million) for the state trading at Tolitoli.

## Pakistan, Afghanistan Resume Air Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 4 (UPI).—Air links between Pakistan and Afghanistan, severed in 1974, were restored yesterday in the announcement that national airlines of the two countries would resume regular flight. Pakistan International Air made its first flight yesterday from Peshawar to Kabul at government spokesman said. The airline is operated by the Pakistan Airlines. Both airlines will operate twice a week. Commercial relations between the countries was in three years ago because of border dispute.

## General Manager Consumer Credit Finance Middle East

for this recently formed private company, the first of its kind in the Gulf. Its initial capital will be in excess of £6m. and it will provide credit for consumer durables including automobiles - later moving into leasing.

Candidates, aged 35 to 45 years, should have had extensive top level management experience in consumer credit operations with a major finance house.

Benefits include tax-free salary about £20,000, free furnished accommodation, car and passage paid annual leave.

Please write - in confidence - enclosing brief career details to D. A. Ravenscroft ref. CD.1038-1.

**MSL International**  
17 Stratton Street, London W1X 6DB

■ AFRICA ■ ASIA ■ EUROPE  
■ AUSTRALASIA ■ THE AMERICAS



## RESPONSIBLE MARKETING EXPORT 130.000 F

Instruments et composants électroniques — La filiale française d'un très important groupe multinational, spécialisée dans la fabrication et la commercialisation d'instruments et de composants électroniques, recherche un Responsable Marketing Export, pour son siège situé à Paris. Rendant compte au Directeur du Marketing, il aura à prendre en charge une fonction nouvellement créée, destinée à développer la pénétration des produits français sur les marchés étrangers et à coordonner l'activité export des différents divisions de cette filiale. Son action aura un aspect opérationnel de soutien après des réseaux de vente à l'étranger et impliquera un rôle d'organisation et de négociation portant sur le choix des agents et des distributeurs. Dans le cadre du plan stratégique de la filiale, il sera responsable de l'étude des nouveaux marchés et de l'évaluation des besoins au sein des différents pays concernés. Ce poste, qui exige une forte personnalité, des qualités de diplomatie, d'organisation et un sens développé des relations publiques, conviendrait à un cadre de haut niveau, rompu aux négociations à l'export, âgé d'au moins 30 ans. De formation supérieure technique ou commerciale, il devra justifier d'une solide expérience du marketing à l'export, acquise au sein du secteur de l'électronique industrielle. Il devra être parfaitement trilingue : anglais - allemand. La rémunération annuelle de départ, de l'ordre de 130.000 francs, sera fonction du niveau de compétence atteint. Le candidat retenu se déplacera à 80 % de son temps dans le monde entier. Ecrire à G. RAYNAUD. Réf. A/2545HT

Aucun renseignement ne sera transmis sans l'accord préalable des candidats.

Adressez C.V. en rappelant la référence à :

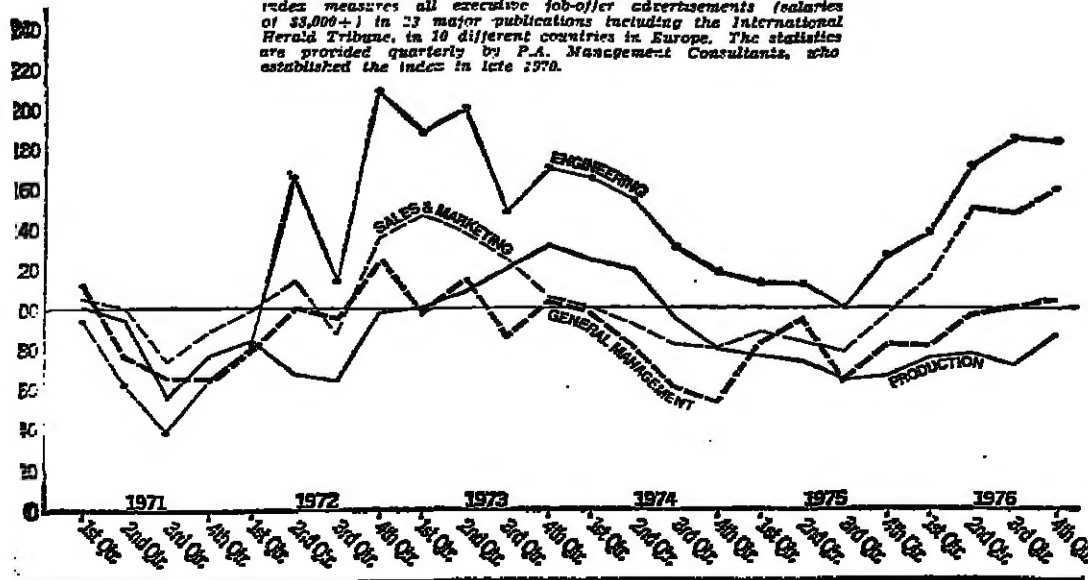
PA Conseiller de Direction S.A. - 8, rue Bellini, 75182 Paris - Cedex 16 - Tél. 727-35-79

Amsterdam - Bruxelles - Copenhague - Francfort - Lille - Londres - Lyon - Madrid - Milan - Paris - Stockholm - Zurich

## 1976 "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX" shows major increase in Engineering and Sales jobs

After almost 3 years of decline engineering and sales job-offers show excellent strength, management and production jobs have returned to 1970 levels

The "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX" is published by the International Herald Tribune to inform both executives and recruiters of changes in the executive job-offer market throughout Europe. The index measures all executive job-offer advertisements (salaries of \$5,000+) in 23 major publications including the International Herald Tribune, in 10 different countries in Europe. The statistics are provided quarterly by P.A. Management Consultants, who established the index in late 1970.



مكتبة من الكتب



## FASHION

### Galloping in 12 Directions the Ready-to-Wear Shows

By Susan Smith

S (LIT)—Fashion galloped off in a dozen directions at the ready-to-wear shows as designers gave imaginations free rein and models out dressed like ring from 18th-century to balloons.

Yves Saint Laurent, whose usually wind up as classic, couple of wacky outfits, the elegant matriarch next climbing into knit shorts, tights and fringe-cuffed or the clown-like bloomers, e-shoulder blouse and y cone-shaped velvet hat.

is were one of Saint's big themes and most em were knit and baggy, at in all collections, the t shapes were the biggest, ous zouave pants, jodhpurs, ars, sweat pants with knit. But Karl Lagerfeld did out 18th-century tight satin breeches. Every length is in, as zoomed up and down, sometimes at the will of the r. Lagerfeld's models hith- nable-length dresses up to igh on one side by tucking in waistbands of tight un- ath. Knee-length dresses e minds when blown over, ied at the hips.

and tops were out gen- y-bloomers over pleated smocks over full skirts. Laurent showed himself r of the short smock. And mock dress, loosely flut- round the calf with ruffle

trun, was the best new dress shape.

The real mini look was given a big vote by sweater designers who put giant-sized sweaters over tights or long johns and left off skirts and trousers entirely. No-body over 20 could or should wear it.

The same applies to Kenzo's new mini-balloons. Models looking like leggy lollipops cantered out in mohair balloons for day and pastel plaid balloons for evening. Kenzo, who is a major trend setter and who revived the mini look last year, also did hobbles skirts and oversized suits.

blazers to the knee and baggy pants held up with drawstring waists. Heaven knows what his imitators will do with balloons and hobbles. They're already doing the big blazer—usually over an extra full calf-length skirt. Kenzo had a better idea, he popped his over the balloons as mini coats.

What else did designers dream up for keeping warm? All kinds of jackets, from Saint Laurent's coonskin coat sawed off at the hips to Ungaro's big windbreaker in plaid mohair. There were shawls, capes, Sherlock Holmes coats and sleeves in big squares which wrapped over with another cover around the neck. Regular coats were a minority.

And everybody did what Sonia Rykiel and Jacqueline Jacobson (Dorothée Bis) have been doing for years—big sweater coats. Rykiel's were ingenious reversible



Above left: Yves Saint Laurent's wide smock and short skirt for parties. Right: Kenzo's hobble skirt.



ones with a jacket attached—each with its own set of sleeves and drawstring. But you needn't wear both sleeves at once—jacket side out, coat sleeves poked through slits under jacket sleeves and vice versa.

Jacobson did sweater coats with funny color-block landscapes on the back—roads, trees, houses, clouds, racing cars.

Definitely in details were bat-

wing or any other kind of big sleeve, ruffles, pleated frills, woolly yarn fringe, and fur on collars and hems and everywhere in between.

Designers usually turned their day clothes into evening wear by changing the fabric from wool, mohair, corduroy to crepe, de chine, satin, velvet, taffeta, chiffon and anything with a lame print.

For the head there were knitted helmets, men's fedoras, floppy berets, cockney caps and Robin Hood hats. For the feet, boots as big as waders, musketeer boots, crepe-soled sports shoes, ballet slippers and stiletto heels.

If it all sounds pretty wild, that's because designers and everybody else have enjoyed kicking over the traces of a uniform look. The whole approach to

women's clothes these days is casual.

But you don't have to dress like a musketeer or Robin Hood. Jean Louis Scherrer did beautifully tailored cashmere jackets and skirts. Paco Rabanne, who does bizarre metal clothing in his couture collection, showed his first winter ready-to-wear line, and it was so conservative your Aunt Ethel could wear it.

## LONDON

### Young Designers Generate Excitement in Fall Clothes

By Gail Gregg

LONDON, April 4 (UPI).—The autumn-winter creations of a group of young designers paraded recently at a Mayfair press show are generating lots of excitement in British fashion circles.

The excitement stems both from the imaginative, fun and wearable clothes the 26 designers produced, and from the tremendous export success their two-year-old coalition, the London Designer Collections, is enjoying.

"The particular group is outstandingly successful because it's good high fashion that's well made and by foreign currency standards is very well priced," Peter Randel, managing director of the British Clothing Export Council, said.

"It marks a shift from being known as a down-market country to an up-market country, which is going to be the salvation of the British fashion industry." The show was the fifth the young designers have staged as a group. They organized LDC in 1975, when they decided they could improve their export business by withdrawing from the huge and sometimes shuffy British International Fashion Fair and sponsoring their own show.

Their business has boomed ever since. Although each designer works and often markets his or her designs individually, the umbrella LDC is there to offer sales help, to coordinate seasonal showings and to recommend markets, director Annette Worsley-Taylor said.

Last year, LDC's 26 designers did £2.5 million export business, another £1.5 million business in Britain.

The entire British fashion in-

dustry did a \$550 million export business that same year.

And the young designers have been exporting to markets traditionally tough for the British industry to break into. They sell to shops in West Germany, France, Italy and the United States, where several of them have set up branch offices.

The group has been successful, Randel said, because "this has always been a country in which everyone expects things to be done for you. This is a group that's prepared to do something for itself."

The Collections

The collections range from Ann Beltrano's spectacular evening dresses—black silks printed with flame and trimmed with Indian braiding and coins, to Christian's soft sweaters in dove grays, beige and tobacco, to Chatters' traditionally tailored tweeds and leathers, to Michiko's hot pink and emerald green acrylic jackets that, reverse to pure white wool and are worn over mini dresses.

And the wholesale prices are bound to look attractive to the eyes of foreign buyers, especially when the quality fabric—mohairs, leather, jerseys, silks—are taken into account.

### 'Octuplets' Born. Die In East Germany

JENA, East Germany, April 4 (UPI).—A 29-year-old woman gave birth during the weekend to eight children but none survived, the East German news service ADN reported today.

It said the babies—four boys and four girls—were born after only five months but had no deformities. "They were not capable of living," ADN said.

## Outing for French Families With International Plumbing

By Naomi Barry

RIS (LIT).—Evelyn Janowski, a young French teacher-emigrated to the United States four years ago, was back in France last week on her third since January on what most would call a hopeless task: outing for French families international standards of plumbing who would be willing to pay screened Americans as pay-guests.

Janowski's family, who in Lille (her paternal grandparents came from Poland), warn that such a business could succeed, pointing out that French rarely open their doors even to each other. How-

ever, three years after establishing her business, she has secured contracts with 80 French families who meet her requirements.

appy letters have come from host and hostess. The French expect their American guests to be warm-hearted but they expect them to be cultured.

The Americans adjusted everything including one bath in the manor house.

serious setbacks so far have only three. A middle-aged American woman vacationing with family in Champagne displayed excessive enthusiasm for the prod-

of the region. She toppled one day, hurt herself slightly the fall, and sent a chill

through the household by announcing she liked them so well she was going to stay until fully recovered. The family phoned Chez des Amis in New York and announced, "At no price, no way."

A priest and his 84-year-old mother were booked in for a sentimental journey through France. Both mother and son turned out to be alcoholics, morning tipplers and unsteady on their feet by noon. The situation was resolved when the mother fell down the steps during a visit to the Palais des Papes in Avignon and was sent home by plane on a stretcher.

The third mismatch was French hostess who thought the proper time for lights out was 10 p.m. She was crossed off the list.

On her present prospecting trip, Miss Janowski had gone down to the Loire where she signed up a retired colonel near Blois who hunts and rides horseback and a young couple in Tours who run a language school. Her first criterion is: Would she like to stay in such a house. If not, the interview is terminated.

Everybody needs extra money but the welcoming families must not be in the position of offering bed and breakfast as their principal source of income. The ideal candidates are those who fit into the category of a *relais de campagne* without actually being in the business. Reasons for joining the Chez des Amis family are multiple. Original members were friends of Miss Janowski who

persuaded them to take the gamble. Others had experienced such largesse of hospitality on visits to the United States that it seemed a gesture of reciprocity. One man was restoring a chateau, and decided that a few guests would pay for some of the improvements. A few far-seeing parents thought they might build up a network of American acquaintances who one day would accept their teenage children on vacation and introduce them to the American way of life.

An engineer and his wife, an interior designer, own a 17th-century abbey 100 kilometers north of Toulouse. They are

escaped Parisians who at first accepted paying guests because of friendship for Miss Janowski. They have four extra bedrooms and during 1975 took in 12 sets of people, ranging in age from 25 to 80. They had such a good time that last year they hosted 80 sets.

An export director of a large manufacturing firm whose wife runs a boutique, lives in a 17th-century converted farmhouse between Nîmes and Arles. Another couple are teachers in Paris during the winter but spend their summers in a huge stone house in Provence which has one section dating back to the 12th century.

## DANCE

### Royal Ballet Turns to Neumeier

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, April 4 (UPI).—In its most successful search for new choreography, the Royal Ballet has at last turned to John Neumeier, the young American who is such a success in Germany and so little regarded in his own country.

European critics, including British visitors, have regularly praised his work, first in Frankfurt and more recently in Hamburg, where he directs the ballet.

Until last Thursday, only two of his ballets had been seen in England—his very complex "Don Juan" performed by the National Ballet of Canada and "Frontiers," a small-scale early piece created for the Scottish Ballet and speedily dropped by them. The Royal Ballet was to some extent taking a gamble—would the majority of British critics and the ballet-going public as a whole take to Neumeier's distinctive style?

The audience's answer, to judge by the enthusiastic ovation at Thursday's premiere, is yes. The applause was longer and the cheering louder than I can remember for any recent new ballet, except for Ashton's masterpiece, "A Month in the Country." The press the next day was mixed but the Sunday papers, with more time to consider their verdicts, were definitively favorable.

My own feeling, after only one viewing, is that Neumeier's "The Fourth Symphony" is a major work by a major choreographer perfectly wedded to Mahler's music, beautiful to look at and providing challenging opportunities for most of the Royal Ballet's best dancers. There is always doubt about any Mahler ballet, whether such rich emotional music really needs the addition of dance. And Neumeier's work need to be seen more than once, because of the complex ideas invested in his choreography. "The Fourth Symphony" can be appreciated right away if only as an abstract work.

Its exact dramatic significance escaped me. Wayne Sleep gradually discovers life and love, first watching others, then dancing with Stephen Beagley as a kind of alter ego and joining innocent young Denise Nunn in a tender, exploratory pas de deux.

He sits on the stage, staring into space, as Lynn Seymour and David Wall dance and as she encounters Michael Coleman. Finally, as shadows fall and the adults apparently revert to childhood, he leaves to explore the world in his turn. A program note explaining that Seymour and Wall are Sleep's parents would have helped understanding. Sleep's birth at the beginning should be more obvious. At present attention is distracted by a series of pretty, patterned cur-

tains rising into the air, the only complaint about Marco Arturo Marelli's decors, which change simply and attractively between each movement, leaving the stage bare at the end.

We must be grateful to Neumeier for making a big, rewarding role for Wayne Sleep, a diminutive dancer with a strong personality and technique who has long needed choreography specially designed to develop his full star potential. He is so perfectly cast as the boy gazing at the world in wide-eyed wonder that he may prove difficult to replace. But then that was thought about Nerina, Blair Grant and Holden when they created Ashton's "La Fille Mal Gardée": since then, innumerable dancers have triumphed in it.

Saturday it was the turn of Mikhail Baryshnikov, ballet's latest superstar, to follow his ardent Romeo with the most humorous Colas ever seen.

### Handwriting Expert Comes To Defense of Hauptmann

By Peter Kihss

CLEARWATER, Fla. (UPI).—A handwriting expert has charged that ransom notes used to convict Bruno Richard Hauptmann, electrocuted April 3, 1936, in the Charles Lindbergh Jr. baby kidnapping, had been "overwritten" with changes she said amounted to "forgery."

The analyst was Hilda Zaenglein Braumlich when she and seven other experts were asked by Hauptmann defense counsel to study the defendant's writing and the extortion notes. They were allowed to examine the notes Jan. 12, 1935, with a New Jersey state trooper standing behind each analyst.

Only one of the eight was ever called as a defense witness to contradict opinions of eight prosecution experts who contended that Hauptmann wrote all 14 ransom notes and a message left by the baby's kidnapper on March 1, 1932.

Mrs. Braumlich, 79 years old Feb. 10 and twice widowed, lives here under the name of her second husband, which she asked not be published. Beside the door of her memento-crowded home

"Best" is a dangerous word, but I think this is the best acted and best danced of all the many first-class interpretations there have been.

Mocking his own enthusiasm when he first sees Lise's token ribbon, and doubling up with laughter at her discomfort towards the end, he manages to be larger than life yet always likable and credible.

He jumps higher and with more youthful *jete de corps* than any of his predecessors, and he executes the difficult turns and spins with exemplary speed and precision. A dazzling performance which brought out the best in the others—Ann Jenner, absent too long with various injuries, as a very attractive and nimble Lise. Alexander Grant's younger brother Garry now finding the pithos as well as the humor in Aladdin. Braumlich as a hilarious but stylish and never vulgar widow Simone.

The questionnaire for guests is detailed. "Are you fast moving... easily fatigued? Are there any foods you just hate? Can you drive a gear-shift car? Very few French families can offer you a private bath. Will that be okay? (We really hope so—you'll miss some wonderful people if we have to be restricted about this.)"

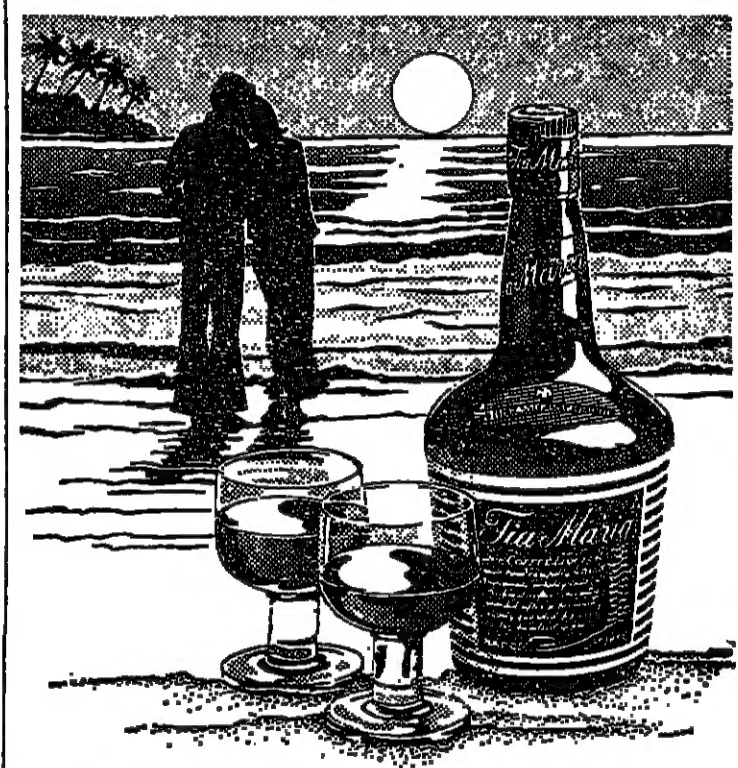
Prospective paying guests are asked to give a personal reference. But, says the form paper, "We're not looking for social register kind of reference, or financial ones, just someone willing to say they'd be glad to have you as a house guest."

This summer, Miss Janowski and her associate, Judith Haber, are pioneering a reverse program in which Europeans can stay with Americans in Massachusetts between June 15 and Sept. 15.

Miss Janowski stumbled into her present activity. She went to visit friends of her family in Bronxville, New York. This led to her becoming a French teacher at Sarah Lawrence College. One of her students was Judith Haber, her present partner.

"I love French language and literature," she said, "but I didn't want to go on teaching. Still what do you do when you have a license en lettres? I had to create something."

All those fine French houses have agreed they will accept no other paying guests except those who come through Chez des Amis, 139 West 87th Street, New York City 10024. Telephone: (212) 787-0221 and 787-8742.



Give her a few moments  
in the Caribbean.

Tia Maria

## 10% Interest

### Anniversary Account

At demand

No other form of savings gives you the same advantages as an Anniversary Account with Finansbanken.

- 10% interest annually
- interest rate guaranteed for 10 years
- at demand
- no Danish taxes
- fully convertible

Finansbanken is Denmark's leading bank in foreign deposits, with 43 branches throughout Denmark.

## Finansbanken

Copenhagen

Ask for further information today by sending the coupon below to

Finansbanken a/s, Vesterbrogade 9, P.O. Box 298 DK-1501 Copenhagen V, Denmark.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address/Code/Town \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_

## AUTHORS WANTED

### BY N. Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet. E.S. VANTAGE Press 516 W 24 St, New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

## The luxury cigarette with American flavor

PHILIP MORRIS International

### AMERICANA HOLIDAYS

Business or pleasure to the USA

Departures every Sunday by TWA scheduled jet economy service. Price includes 8 days and accommodation.

London - New York	TW 703
Depart London	12:30
New York - London	TW 700
Depart New York	20:00

Only 15 days advanced booking required. Seats made up to your own requirements.

432 High Road, Wembley, England.

Telex: 261764, Tel: 01-903 6641.

Guaranteed Approved London to ATL 0246C. Full summer brochure available.







**BUSINESS**

**FINANCE**

# Reserves in U.K. at Record High

**Gain in Month Is \$1.83 Billion**

LONDON, April 4 (AP-DJ)—The official reserves of the United Kingdom rose last month to a record high of \$1.83 billion, reflecting a government borrowing of \$1.83 billion from the Treasury.

The new-found riches of the Bank of England continued to grow as the Treasury announced that the central bank would continue its policy of holding sterling reserves at a level of \$1.83 billion.

The Treasury spokesman said that the increase in reserves represented a 100 percent increase from February's \$777 million. The March increase was the highest since the previous peak of \$1.1 billion in November, 1974.

The Treasury said that the increase in reserves was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the value of sterling, a rise in the value of the pound, and a rise in the value of the dollar.

The Treasury also said that the increase in reserves was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the value of sterling, a rise in the value of the pound, and a rise in the value of the dollar.

The Treasury also said that the increase in reserves was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the value of sterling, a rise in the value of the pound, and a rise in the value of the dollar.

The Treasury also said that the increase in reserves was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the value of sterling, a rise in the value of the pound, and a rise in the value of the dollar.

The Treasury also said that the increase in reserves was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the value of sterling, a rise in the value of the pound, and a rise in the value of the dollar.

The Treasury also said that the increase in reserves was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the value of sterling, a rise in the value of the pound, and a rise in the value of the dollar.

The Treasury also said that the increase in reserves was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the value of sterling, a rise in the value of the pound, and a rise in the value of the dollar.

## Gain in Month Is \$1.83 Billion

The Treasury spokesman said that the increase in reserves represented a 100 percent increase from February's \$777 million.

The Treasury said that the increase in reserves was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the value of sterling, a rise in the value of the pound, and a rise in the value of the dollar.

The Treasury also said that the increase in reserves was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the value of sterling, a rise in the value of the pound, and a rise in the value of the dollar.

The Treasury also said that the increase in reserves was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the value of sterling, a rise in the value of the pound, and a rise in the value of the dollar.

The Treasury also said that the increase in reserves was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the value of sterling, a rise in the value of the pound, and a rise in the value of the dollar.

The Treasury also said that the increase in reserves was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the value of sterling, a rise in the value of the pound, and a rise in the value of the dollar.

The Treasury also said that the increase in reserves was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the value of sterling, a rise in the value of the pound, and a rise in the value of the dollar.

The Treasury also said that the increase in reserves was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the value of sterling, a rise in the value of the pound, and a rise in the value of the dollar.

The Treasury also said that the increase in reserves was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the value of sterling, a rise in the value of the pound, and a rise in the value of the dollar.

The Treasury also said that the increase in reserves was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the value of sterling, a rise in the value of the pound, and a rise in the value of the dollar.

## Poles Reduce Investments To Cut Debt

**Total Owed in West Estimated at \$8 Billion**

By Malcolm W. Browne  
WARSAW, April 4 (NYT)—Poland's soaring indebtedness to the West is causing concern in the Communist bloc and the West and has resulted in a scaling down of investments in this country.

One of the casualties has apparently been General Motors Corp., which has been trying for two years to conclude an agreement with Poland for a \$1-billion truck plant. About six weeks ago, an official of the company said it would have to "go another way" if an agreement was not reached in three or four months.

The exact size of Poland's debt to the West remains an official secret, but Western analysts estimate it at roughly \$8 billion. The debt service rate—the proportion of new credit that must be spent paying off previous debts—has reached about 25 per cent, a level comparable to that in Mexico and Brazil, whose economies are considered to be in serious difficulties.

The huge debt to the West could have profound political and economic consequences in a country where worker dissatisfaction lies close to the surface. Polish planners (as well as a number of Western economists and businessmen) see the problem as real but exaggerated by most Western economic writers.

Stanislaw Brzozek, director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Shipping, said: "In the period 1971-75, we overinvested in a period of dynamic growth. Salaries have risen 40 per cent in the past five years and consumption increased dramatically."

## Oil Exporters To Help Italy

**From Wire Dispatches**

ROME, April 4 (AP)—Venezuela has agreed to make a loan to Italy of \$1 billion to help it pay its oil bill.

The agreement with Venezuela, reached during a visit to Caracas by Foreign Trade Minister Rinaldo Ossola, who returned here this weekend, represents Italy's first successful conclusion of a loan pact with an oil-producing country, the ministry sources said.

The exact amount and conditions of the loan have yet to be decided, they said. In related news, Iraq plans to grant Italy industrial contracts worth \$600 million, Industry Minister Carlo Donat Cattin said today.

Details will be fixed next month, he told a press conference, but gave no details of the contracts themselves. However, they will pay for the equivalent of 40 per cent of Italian oil purchases from Iraq, he said.

Industry sources said the contracts involve about 60 firms, members of a consortium led by Fiat in which the state-owned engineering group Finmeccanica is also playing a major role.

## Analysts See Rapid Growth in U.S. in 1977

**By Paul Lewis**

NEW YORK, April 4 (NYT)—Private economic forecasters are becoming increasingly convinced that the nation's economy is poised for rapid growth during the spring and summer as it recovers from a slow start caused by severe cold.

And, as growth appears to be picking up, many economists feel that the need for President Carter's proposed 50 tax rebate is far less urgent today than it seemed to be in the cold early weeks of the year.

In fact, they say, while the rebate would make economic growth higher still, it would also be likely to provoke an upsurge in inflation. For this reason, they think, Congress is less likely to overcome its hesitation and approve the Carter plan.

Indeed, the economists point out that the longer the Senate balks at the rebate plan, as it has over the last few days, the more apparent the economy's underlying strength will become. This could make the legislators more wary of providing additional stimulus, particularly when many private forecasts show inflation stubbornly in the 6-per-cent range by year's end and unemployment unlikely to fall much below its present 7.3-per-cent level even with the tax rebate.

"If the Senate postpones a vote on the rebate until after the Easter recess, we shall be into a period of strong economic growth and this will influence legislators," predicts Alan Greenspan, former President Ford's chief economic adviser, who is now an economic consultant.

## Loss Widens In Late Trade On Big Board

**Analysts Cite Renewed Fears About Inflation**

NEW YORK, April 4 (IHT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply lower today more than wiping out Friday's strong gains.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, off 4.74 points at 2 p.m., finished at 915.56 for a loss of 11.30.

Volume totaled 16.25 million shares, compared with 17.05 million Friday.

Brokers said investors were generally disappointed when the industrial average failed in early trading to break up Friday's gain. And they said selling snowballed after the index gave up Friday's gain.

Many investors are apprehensively awaiting President Carter's energy-conservation message at the end of this month, brokers add.

## SGI Stock Offering Fails

**Societa Generale Immobiliare (SGI), Italy's largest real estate firm, failed last week to sell the additional shares it had offered to the public.**

to raise just under 60 billion lire (about \$6 million) in new capital. The company says it will convene the board of directors Wednesday to re-examine the situation.

SGI, formerly owned by Vatican interests and then controlled by financier Michele Sindona, has an estimated 200 billion lire in debts, mostly with Italian banks, and needs the new funds to reorganize the company. The company had expected the current controlling consortium of Banco di Roma and other large Rome construction firms to take their share in the new issue, worth about 23 billion lire. They did not, nor did any private buyers subscribe. In all, the company raised only 10 billion lire from the offering.

International Mining was ahead 1 1/4 at 20 1/4 after a jump of 1 7/8 on Friday. It owns about 22 per cent of Molycorp.

Babcock & Wilcox was down 1 1/4 at 38 3/4, after it said it is seeking a federal court injunction to block United Technologies' proposed tender offer at \$42 each.

Oklahoma Natural Gas was ahead 1 1/8 at 39 1/8. The company on Friday reported higher six-months profit.

## Data on U.S. Stock Tables Put Back by an Hour for Month

With the advent of daylight saving time in Europe and the need to meet the International Herald Tribune's press time, the paper has changed the hour for the New York Stock Exchange and American Stock Exchange quotations to 2 p.m.

This situation will prevail for three weeks until the United States advances an hour. Readers are reminded that the last column in the New York and American Exchange tables, "Change from Previous Close," refers to the change from the previous day's closing price in New York. Most U.S. commodity prices will not be available for our first edition and will be printed one day late.

Tyco Labs was down 3 1/4 at 19, after reporting little change in third-quarter per share profit.

Jim Walter, one of the most active NTSE issues, was down 1 at 32 3/4.

Westinghouse, the most active issue, rose 1 1/4 at 18 7/8 after a gain of 1 7/8 last week.

Among the hardest hit were computer and semiconductor stocks. IBM fell 2 1/4 to 275 3/4. Digital Equipment 3 to 41. Texas Instruments 2 5/8 to 82 5/8. Fairchild Camera 1 3/4 to 32 and National Semiconductor 1 1/8 to 19 3/4.

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC**  
EXTERNAL U.S. BONDS  
**THE WESTON GROUP**  
makes a market in all series.  
Enquiries to:  
8092 ZURICH Stockstr. 10.  
Tel.: 53711. Tel.: 351354.  
10036 NEW YORK CITY  
500 Fifth Ave.  
T.S. 204223. T. 2301330.

**YEN Hits 3-Year High, More Gains Seen**  
TOKYO, April 4 (AP-DJ)—The yen has surged nearly 10 percent against the dollar in the past year, and analysts are predicting further gains ahead, even with the blessing of the Japanese government.

**PEC Meeting in July**  
STOCKHOLM, April 4 (AP)—Members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries will meet July 12 at a seaside suburb of Stockholm to discuss future oil prices. It was reported to be today.

**FOR SAFETY OF CAPITAL**  
INVEST IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
**MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA**  
Secondary residences in buildings completed by well-known builders.  
FROM STUDIOS TO 9-ROOM APARTMENTS TOP QUALITY, COMPLETELY EQUIPPED WITH ALL COMFORTS.  
EXCEPTIONAL PANORAMIC VIEWS. Swimming pool, tennis courts and private dock.  
From \$400,000 per unit.  
Up to 30 year mortgage possible.  
Management of property assured.  
A secure purchase.  
For information, write or telephone:  
REALTYMOBILIER AG.  
Nauenstrasse 41 - P.O. Box 373.  
CH-4002 Basel (Switzerland). Tel.: (01-41) 61.234.333.

**The international bank with special expertise in Saudi Arabia**

**البنك السعودي العالمي المحدود**  
**Saudi International Bank**  
AL-BANK AL-SAUDI AL-ALAMI LIMITED  
99 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3TB.  
Telephone: London (01) 638 2323. Telex: 88122612.  
Shareholders: Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency.  
National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia) Riyad Bank.  
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, The Bank of Tokyo, Banque Paribas de Paris, Deutsche Bank, National Westminster Bank and Union Bank of Switzerland.



**NYSE Nationwide Trading (2 O'clock) April 4**

94%	22	OverSh	.30b	7	16	25%	25%
69	58	OwenCn	1	14	576	65%	64%
56%	51	Owenill	2.12	8	80	55	54%

[illegible][illegible]

**This announcement appears as a matter of record only.**



Provided by

**Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, New York Branch • Banco de Bilbao, New York Agency**  
**Banco de Bogota, New York Branch • Banco Mercantil de Sao Paulo S.A., New York Agency**  
**The Bank of New York • The Bank of Nova Scotia, New York Agency • Bank of Virginia**  
**Banque Nationale de Paris, San Francisco Branch • The Cleveland Trust Company**  
**Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago**  
**Crocker National Bank • The Fidelity Bank • First City National Bank of Houston**  
**First National Bank of Atlanta • First Pennsylvania Bank N.A.**  
**First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee • Girard Trust Bank**  
**Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island • Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit**  
**Marine Midland Bank • Mercantile National Bank at Dallas**  
**North Carolina National Bank • Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis**  
**Pittsburgh National Bank • Seattle-First National Bank**  
**Security Pacific Bank • Swiss Bank Corporation, San Francisco Branch**  
**Union Bank • United Bank of Denver N.A.**  
**United California Bank • Wells Fargo Bank N.A.**

**Wells Fargo Bank N.A.**



	S	R	DM	FF	L. R.	Gidr.	BF com.	Swiss F. Dan. Kr.
Amsterdam	24820	438	104 9758	50 08	50 08			

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 8.01475; Swedish: 38.725;

\_\_\_\_\_



between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. daily.

**CHICAGO  
NEW YORK**

100-443882-1

# American Airlines

### Midday Indicated Prices

... ..

**Written from  
an international**

**lives are bigger  
than national**

# Herald Tribune

**Ask for it in flight.**







[illegible]

**Dfls 100,000,000**  
**THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY**



Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.  
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.  
Bank Mees & Hope NV  
Pierson, Heikins & Pierson N.Y.  
Deutsche Bank  
Aktiengesellschaft  
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgpoise

April 1, 1977

March 25, 1977

**CITICORP**

## 8.45% Notes Due March 15, 2007

<b>Morgan Stanley &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>		<b>Salomon Brothers</b>
<b>Bache Halsey Smart Inc.</b>	<b>Blyth Eastman Dillon &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Dillon, Read &amp; Co. Inc.</b>
<b>Donaldson, Lufkin &amp; Jenrette</b> <small>Securities Corporation</small>	<b>Drexel Burnham &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Hornblower &amp; Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes</b> <small>Incorporated</small>
<b>E. F. Hutton &amp; Company Inc.</b>	<b>Keefe, Bruyette &amp; Woods, Inc.</b>	<b>Kidder, Peabody &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>
<b>Kuhn Loeb &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Lazard Frères &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Lehman Brothers</b> <small>Incorporated</small>
<b>Paine, Webber, Jackson &amp; Curtis</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Reynolds Securities Inc.</b>	<b>M.A. Schapiro &amp; Co., Inc.</b>
<b>Smith Barney, Harris Upham &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.</b>	<b>Wertheim &amp; Co., Inc.</b>
<b>White, Weld &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Dean Witter &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Bear, Stearns &amp; Co.</b>
<b>ABD Securities Corporation</b>	<b>Basle Securities Corporation</b>	<b>Daiwa Securities America Inc.</b>
<b>EuroPartners Securities Corporation</b>	<b>Robert Fleming</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Kredietbank N.V.</b>
<b>New Court Securities Corporation</b>	<b>The Nikko Securities Co.</b> <small>International, Inc.</small>	<b>Nomura Securities International, Inc.</b>
<b>Pierson, Holding &amp; Pierson N.Y.</b>		<b>Scandinavian Securities Corporation</b>
<b>SoGen-Swiss International Corporation</b>		<b>UBS-DB Corporation</b>
<b>Yamaichi International (America), Inc.</b>		<b>Ultrafin International Corporation</b>
<b>New Japan Securities International Inc.</b>		

**Closing Prices April 4, 1977**

[illegible]

Quotations in Canadian \$  
Quotations in cents unless

120 Algoma	\$ 1814
115 Asbestos	\$ 2214
577 Benk Mont	\$ 1474
1420 Can Cement	\$ 874
1300 Can Indust	\$ 1824
1300 Can Int Pw	\$ 2114
100 Caron	\$ 2114
330 Can Bath	\$ 2814
600 Dom Text	\$ 724
4330 Fnd Col	185
1000 Gaz Metro	\$ 614
501 Masco	\$ 2614
1500 Molson A	\$ 1714
1500 Molson B	\$ 1541
305 Power Co	\$ 874
200 Price Cn	\$ 1014
1657 Royal Bank	\$ 2414
2489 Roy Trust A	\$ 164
100 Stenberg A	1424
1700 Zellars	425
Total sales 499,455 shares	

## Stock Index

	Test.	Prev
sterdam	92.80	92.80
ussels	101.68	101.65
Amsterdam	136.18	137.83
London 30	405.60	412.50
London 500	184.60	187.08
Amsterdam	86.20	87.23
Amsterdam	85.60	86.80
Amsterdam	412.18	413.33
Amsterdam (a)	370.05	371.37
Amsterdam (a)	497.08	4984.78
Amsterdam	309.40	308.10

April 4, 1977

	Open
don	149.75
ch	150.625
a (12.5 kilo)	150.12
\$, dollars per ounce.	

### Use Sharply in

NEW YORK, April. Prices of raw materials manufacturing rose at a pace in March similar to 1974, the National Bureau of Purchasing Management reported.

in its monthly surveying managers, and that 66 per cent of responding members prices last month for materials as aluminum, fuel oil, and resins advanced, price swings reported for copper, large or special castings, electric motors, chemicals, lubricants, and wire.

They blamed the increase in cost pressures on "previous months' bad weather" which caused delays in construction. "This and the weather pickup are the main worries of managers," one executive said.

**Argentina Seeks**  
LONDON, March 31  
Banco Nacional de  
Argentina develop-  
raising \$100 milli-  
romarket in what  
the first large synd  
for Argentina  
rs. The five-year  
r interest at 1.75 p  
interbank rate.

**new high**  
Every day is  
Financial Se  
Internati  
lerald Tr

**BANQUE DE LA  
SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE EUROPÉENNE**

is pleased to announce the following appointments:

Gunter Rischer  
Henry Didier Rollet

**Members of the Executive Board**  
and  
**General Managers**

**The Republic of the Philippines**  
9% Notes due 1984

**Kidder, Peabody International**

**Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.**  
(Dahran)

**Citicorp International Group**

**Wardley Middle East**  
*Limited*

**Bank Saderat Iran**  
(Dahran Branch)

**Scandinavian Bank**  
*Limited* (Dahran)

**Gulf International Bank**  
(Dahran)

**Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)**

**Ayala Finance (H.K.) Ltd.**

**Bank of Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.**

**Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG**  
Vienna

**Manufacturers Hanover**  
*Limited*

**National Bank of Bahrain**

**Arab Trust Company - K.S.C.**  
(Kuwait)

**Bancom International**  
*Limited*

**The Chartered Bank**  
(Dahran)

**Kuwait International Finance Co., S.A.K.**  
"KIFCO"

**Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes - U.B.A.E.**  
*Société Anonyme*

**Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes - U.B.A.E.**

هكذا عن الأصل



**Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.**







هذه امة الاصل

United Press International.

Chiffre M 03 - 994 020,  
PUBLICITAS,  
CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

---

**DUTCH STUDENT, EXCELLENT**  
references, seeks "au-pair" with  
French family, available May 15;  
fluent French, Mia de Kuyper,  
Box 4344, D.S. Durham, N.C.,  
U.S.A.



## Decisions, Decisions

### Bees Kill South African

JOHANNESBURG, April 4 (Reuters).—A swarm of bees fatally stung Czechoslovak immigrant Marco Mijatogagh and seriously injured his son Mike while the two were plowing on their farm near Delmas, north of here, yesterday.

"Nevertheless," I said, "President Carter will not proceed with SALT until he knows what you want, what I want and what your brother-in-law wants him to do. We've got until May to come up with some good ideas."

"OK, but if I work on SALT, Carter and Vance better come up with some new designs for our straw tote bags or we're not going to make our payroll this summer."

**By Carey Winfrey**

had been working to synthesize—duplicate in the laboratory—certain pituitary hormones. Dr. Joseph Rudinger of the Czechoslovakian Academy of Science, a leader in the field, asked Cort to join a research team whose goal was to “improve upon God”—Cort’s phrase—by altering the molecular structure of these synthetic hormones so as to make them more effective as drugs.

The hormone they wanted to improve upon was vasopressin, which acts on the kidneys and thereby controls the amount of water the body can hold. For sufferers of a relatively rare disease called

\_\_\_\_\_

small concert hall on the south bank of the River Thames, specif-

Miss World 1977.  
—SAMUEL.

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**ANSWERING BOX NUMBER ADS?**  
All replies to: Box... Herald Tribune, Paris.  
Interested in your...  
1 Rue de Berri,  
75389 Paris CEDEX 06.

**AMERICA CALLING**  
MESSAGES, APRIL 3, 1977  
DEANWILL LOWERY (L) VLS42W  
BLSS2PW RJ433CH VLS42W

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**  
BOURBON CHATEAUX WINES.  
"Grands crus" Discount  
in Paris. S.P.V.S. (Société  
Parisienne de Vente de  
Vins). 154 rue de la  
Garde, 92100 La Garenne  
Morges. Tel. 01.47.33.11.

**PERSONALS**  
Gaily.  
It's been one hundred beautiful  
days and you only twenty  
count on you forty more years.  
I love you, I'm rich, I'm  
above all, I'm witty.

**SERVICES**  
DIVORCE IN 30 HOURS. Mutual  
or contested actions, low cost,  
high success. Domestic Results.  
For information send \$3.75 for 24-page  
booklet and confidential questionnaire.  
Dr. J. Goldman, D.D.A., P.O. Box  
10, New York, N.Y. 10011. Tel.: 212-691-1111.

**EDUCATION**  
PIENNA: INTENSIVE GERMAN  
COURSES. Goethe Institute France  
starting April 1977. In April  
American Society, 40101  
Stallburgstrasse 2, Tel.: 32962.

**MOVING**  
BEDEL International or France.  
Door-to-door service to the French.  
English-speaking companies since  
1840. Call: At Roussin or Phil  
Lion. £370.66.

**UNDER THE AUSPICES OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY**  
You can learn to speak French  
in 10 days. All levels of French  
and the French terms by listening,  
reading and speaking. Enroll now  
for the French course. French  
speaking 4 hours a day. French  
Passy (102). Tel. for free trial les-  
sons: 509-25-84, Paris

**PRIVATE FRENCH LESSONS & CONVERSATION**  
convenient, quick method. Tel.:  
363-7414.

**AIRLINE & HOTEL COURSES**  
English for foreign students. W.V.:  
363-7414. Tel.: 363-7414.

**CAR RENTALS**  
SPECIAL PRICES for long periods  
& weekends. All cars fully  
available. SNAC, PARIS (160).  
Tel.: 333-22-99.

**AUTOMOBILES**  
AMERICAN CARS INTERNATIONAL.  
All Import-Export General Motors,  
Chrysler, Ford, American Motors.  
Utility cars, trucks, motor homes,  
campers. Call: AMERICA Travel,  
3815 Ave. C, France 39, 99  
10011. Tel.: 363-7414.

**WE BUY ALL BEAUTIFUL CARS**  
Telephone us:  
780.54.61/781.39.43.

**DIAMONDS**  
GENUINE 1954 CITROEN 11B  
"Traction Avant" LD, 80,000 km.  
perfect running order. French  
bodywork, paint needs attention.  
Fr. 16,000. Paris: 432-21-46.

**CAR SHIPPING**  
TRANSCAR, 10 R. Perceval, Paris  
15. Tel.: 363-7414. Madrid:  
02 45 45. Antwerp: 329-45.

**BAGGAGE SHIPPING**  
HOMESHIP - WHY PAY MORE?  
Paris, Tel.: 363-7414. Madrid:  
02 45 45. Antwerp: 329-45.

**DIAMONDS**  
Fine diamonds in any price  
range at lowest wholesale  
prices direct from the mine.  
Full Guarantees  
for jewelry price.  
Established 1928.

**HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL**  
PORTUGAL  
7 DAYS INCLUSIVE TOURS

**FROM PARIS TO:**  
LISBON & ESTORIL... F.F. 1,470  
COSTA VERDE (PORTUGAL) ...  
ALGARVE... F.F. 1,332  
MADEIRA... F.F. 1,332

**MOVING**  
WAS YOUR LAST MOVE A MESS?  
Call us about your next move and  
we'll be right down to straighten  
things out.

**INTERDEAN INTERCONEX**  
Worldwide movers  
PARIS: 01.47.33.11.  
AMSTERDAM: 020.61.7.  
ANTWERP: 32.72.22.  
BARCELONA: 03.210.43.95.  
BRUSSELS: 60.50.75.  
MUNICH: 01.55.91.  
BOENNE: 24.53.00.  
FRANKFURT: (069) 2001.  
GENEVA: 02.27.77.  
JEDDAH: 02.27.77.  
LONDON: 03.54.33.  
LONG BEACH: 03.54.33.  
MADRID: 03.54.33.  
MILAN: 02.27.77.  
MONTREAL: 51.11.68.  
NEW YORK: 217.74.50.  
NAPLES: 72.28.22.  
PARIS: 01.47.33.11.  
ROME: 07.48.52.  
ROTTERDAM:  
TELEMAN: 02.27.77.  
VIENNA: 02.27.77.  
ZURICH: 02.27.77.

**HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL**  
TRAVELING TO South America?  
Have trip to London free. Contact:  
Travel, 100 Grand Central  
Terminal, New York, N.Y. 10017.  
Tel.: 212.691.1111.

**CRUISE THE FRENCH RIVIERA**  
We specialize in yacht charters  
on a select cruise ship. Center  
main Marine Yacht brokers, 45  
Ave. Foch, 92100 La Garenne  
Morges. Tel.: 01.47.33.11.

**HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS**  
HONG KONG  
SAN FRANCISCO STEAK HOUSE.  
Famous throughout the Orient.  
American owned and operated.  
Serving only American food.  
Peking Rd., Kowloon, Hong Kong.  
Tel.: 212.691.1111.

**LOW COST FLIGHTS**  
The International Herald Tribune  
cannot touch for the low cost  
flights advertised below.

**U.S.A. SOUTH AMERICA**  
41 Bd. Blichem, 1000 Brussels.  
Belgium. Tel.: (02) 218.42.50.  
Schmied, 4000 Lüttich.  
Germany. Tel.: (0211) 35.64.14.

**FOR SALE & WANTED**  
FOR SALE SUPER EMERALD of  
Colombia, Muzo 5 carats with  
exquisite investment value.  
Paris: 02.47.33.11 or write: Bickel,  
jeau, B.P. 396, Paris 75004 CA 02.

**DIAMONDS**  
BUY DIAMONDS  
At better than wholesale prices  
from the leading first-source firm  
of the Diamond center of the  
world. Quality diamonds guaranteed  
by certificate. Competitive prices.  
First write for free brochure.

**INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND**  
Diamond Sales,  
2000 ANTWERP (BELGIUM)  
Telephone: 31.73.05.

**DIAMONDS**  
Fine diamonds in any price  
range at lowest wholesale  
prices direct from the mine.  
Full Guarantees  
for jewelry price.  
Established 1928.

**HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL**  
PORTUGAL  
7 DAYS INCLUSIVE TOURS

**FROM PARIS TO:**  
LISBON & ESTORIL... F.F. 1,470  
COSTA VERDE (PORTUGAL) ...  
ALGARVE... F.F. 1,332  
MADEIRA... F.F. 1,332

**FROM MILAN TO:**  
LISBON & ESTORIL... F.F. 1,470  
COSTA VERDE (PORTUGAL) ...  
ALGARVE... F.F. 1,332  
MADEIRA... F.F. 1,332

**OFFICES FOR RENT**  
PLACE VENDÔME. First time  
available, small office, two rooms,  
plus kitchen, full bath.  
Call: 01.47.33.11. Tel.: 363-7414.

**YOUR OFFICE IN PARIS**  
Central location, Louvre area, phones,  
interpreter, secretary, all facilities  
available. Price as low as  
\$25.00 per month. Call: VALUVE,  
110 Rue Valenciennes, Paris 10.  
Tel.: 363-7414.

**YOUR OFFICE IN PARIS**  
Central location, Louvre area, phones,  
interpreter, secretary, all facilities  
available. Price as low as  
\$25.00 per month. Call: VALUVE,  
110 Rue Valenciennes, Paris 10.  
Tel.: 363-7414.

<

كثيرا من الناس